INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1035.

VOL. XVII NO. 73--- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 26 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
30 Mar.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,350
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		13,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,802
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,508
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,600
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,802
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. in both directions..	£120	£90
Special Train across France to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th Mar.	8th April.
Hankow Maru ..	5th April.	13th „
Indus Maru ..	10th „	16th „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Yokoh Maru ..	10th May	19th „
Chifuku Maru ..	9th „	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.	9 A. M.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda @ ..	Colombo and Australia.	
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
27th Mar.	Barjora ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
29th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1st April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—4, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6350	22 Mar.	29 Mar.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	25 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 April	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	16500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

THE **East** AND **West**

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 2780.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE **UNIVERSAL**
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,25,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address .....

Register No .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery.....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER and an GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER for the E. M. High School, Kaira. Apply with terms and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, E. M. High School, Kaira.

A 31986

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein, care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay

C R1506

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PYRO—KILL—Kills pyorrhea, germs and cures it, stops bleeding at once cures toothache gumboils, and firms the gums, etc. The wellknown herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials Rs. 2 a phial. PARK & CO., Kashmir.

T R1521

AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

T 31958

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN CARPET OUTTINGS. Please communicate with Messrs K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Carpet Manufacturers Amritsar (PUNJAB).

T 1496

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2

L 31740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Second Criminal Sessions of 1929 are required to attend the Sessions Court on the first floor of the High Court Building on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Second Criminal Sessions of 1929 are required to attend the Sessions Court on the second floor of the High Court Building on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1929, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1929 having been DISSOLVED, gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for that Sessions are not required to attend Court any further.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1929.

31988

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

With effect from 1st April 1929, the timings of Main and Branch Line Trains on the Broad-guage System will be altered.

The important alterations are:—

1. No. 16 Up Frontier Mail will be accelerated and will be timed to leave Delhi at 8 hours instead of at 8-15 and arrive at Colaba at 8-35 instead of at 11-15 hours.

For the convenience of passengers embarking for Europe, one coach of the Frontier Mail leaving Peshawar on Thursday and one leaving Lahore on Thursday will run through to Ballard Pier departing Delhi as an extra train on Friday at 8-15 and arriving Ballard Pier at 9-15 on Saturday. Additional coaches will be attached to this train at Delhi on Fridays when necessary.

2. Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Bombay Peshawar Express trains will run to and from Lahore only with direct connections at Lahore to and from Peshawar. These trains will be known as "Bombay Punjab Express" trains.

3. No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail will be booked to halt at Palej and Miyagam.

4. Nos. 131 Down and 132 Up Parcel Trains between Grant Road and Ahmedabad will convey 3rd class passengers. Passengers will 'not' be booked from Grant Road by the Down Parcel train.

5. An additional train will run each way between Anand and Cambay, connecting at Anand with Mail trains to the following timings:—

Anand	D.6.10
Cambay	A.8.09
Cambay	D.20.12
Anand	A.22.00

6. The timings of trains on the Tapti Valley Railway have been re-arranged. A passenger train will run each way between Surat and Bhusawal connecting at Surat with the Up and Down Kathiawar Express trains as follows:—

TIMINGS.

Surat	D.13.50
Amalner	A.21.31
	D.21.41
Bhusaval	A.23.40
Bhusaval	D.1.35
Amalner	A. 3.45
	D. 4.05
Surat	A.12.07

These trains will have direct connections with the Calcutta Mails at Bhusaval.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1929.

31902

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undernoted 24 (Twenty-four) packages of Cotton and Artificial Silk goods were stolen from our godown, situate in Walji Soonderji's House at Gaiwadi on FRIDAY last, the 22nd instant between the hours 8 and 9 a.m.

A Reward of Rupees 1,000/- (One Thousand) will be given by the undersigned to any person or persons, either Police or private individuals, who will assist in tracing the stolen goods.

The Public are warned against dealing in these stolen goods.

1	Case	Metal Printed Satin No. 2000. Case No. 19250.
4	Cases	Voil Pankha 44" No. 300 Case No. 57, 66, 67, 68.
2	,,	Warp Satin No. 82051.
4	,,	White Twill No. 171. Case No. 240, 241, 243, 245.
1	Case	Art Silk Goods of ten Yards Piece No. 7777 Case No. 426.
3	Cases	Japanese Red Shirting No. 501 Case No. 783.
1	Case	Poonji 44" No. 331. Case No. 2.
5	Cases	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331 Case No. 4, 8, 5, 9, 10.
3	,,	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331 Case No. 7, 8, 9.

24 Cases in all.

ANANDRAM MUNGTURAM.

Bombay, 25th March, 1929.

357, Kalbadevi Road,
Above Surajmal Jeweller's Shop.
Telephone No. 23423.

31996

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1929.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) THURSDAY, 28th March, 1929. Departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations upto Bandra, run through to Virar and stop at all stations north of Virar except at Kelva Road and Karambele.

(2) Good Friday, 29th March, 1929. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 7-0 a.m. from Colaba, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—MONDAY, 1st April, 1929, departure Surat 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 14th March, 1929.

31948

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ON and from the midnight of the 27th March, 1929, bookings of 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants and luggage by through Mail, Express and Passengers trains will be done at the new station.

Bookings by suburban trains between Bombay and Kalyan will continue to be done at the old station.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March, 1929.

31973

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

ON account of the Easter Holidays Week End Return Tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1929 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journeys by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.

31990

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes collected on the Bulsar district and branches and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1929.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500/- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent, with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate, 22nd March, 1929.

31993

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOILERS NON-LOCO. AND PUMPS STEAM HORIZONTAL FOR WATER SUPPLY AT PUNTAMBA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Boilers Non-Loco. and Pumps Steam Horizontal for Water Supply at Puntamba." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

14th March, 1929.

31951

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1272 of 1927.

EZEKIEL MEYER GAREH and others .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SALEH SOLOMON GAREH and others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference and the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 4th day of October, 1928, and the 22nd day of February, 1929, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (of which Bachoobai Nowroji Bastiwala and another are the present Lessors) situate, lying and being on the North side of Clarke Road, Jacob Circle (near Mahalaxmi Railway Station) together with two bungalows outhouses other structures standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 3422 and Cadastral Survey No. 42 of the Lower Parel Division containing by admeasurement (2880.62) Two thousand eight hundred and eighty and sixty-two points square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 48 (2), 48 (4) and Street Nos. 48 (a), 48 (b) and 48 (c) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by other land of the Lessors, on or towards the West by the properties of Rustomji Dossabhoy Sethna, Dawlatrao Ramkrishna, Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganoobai Ramkrishna and on or towards the South by a Strip of land belonging to Government and beyond that by the Clarke Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,

31971

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. SALDANHA, of Parel, Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client the Northern portion, admeasuring 1010 square yards of Final Plot Number 72 B of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as pleader for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 23rd day of March, 1929.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil High Court.

31997

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Exclusive Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.

At 6-30 and 10 P. M.

SEE AND HEAR

THE WEDDING MARCH

AN ENTIRELY

ERIC VON STROHEIM CREATION

WITH

FAY WRAY

One of the most remarkable motion pictures of the age.

It is Gorgeous and Spectacular!

It is produced with the Von Stroheim master touch.

It is a story of unusual scope and power.

It presents an exceptional cast headed by Von Stroheim himself.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Daring Mystery Melodrama of a Flying Squadron:—

THE LEGION OF THE CONDEMNED

With the Screen's New Star Pair of Lovers:—

FAY WRAY & GARY COOPER

A band of men seeking death in the air to cover the regrets in their lives—courting danger, seeking thrills, inviting disaster in one final attempt to forget their pasts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

Present

THE FOURTH WALL

A Milne's Sensational Mystery Play.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Cinema To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WIDE OPEN

FEATURING

DICK GRACE.

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
M. K. GANDHI. 3rd Edition.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8
Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 3/9

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Indian Christians: Biographical Sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church etc. With 13 illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of I.R. Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical, sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master, Essays and Discourses By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Rama-Krishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Hindnism, By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SPIRITUALISTIC EXPERIENCES IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY

Direct Voice and Materialization Seances

(V. D. RISHI).

During my stay in London I had the pleasure of attending Direct Voice Seances in the family circle of Mrs. M. Robertson who is my old friend and sympathiser. She had helped me before my visit to Europe in getting into touch with my late wife Subhadrabai through Psychoistic observations. The circle which meets occasionally in her family has now developed the faculty of Direct Voice medium. And she can get partial materializations also. Two of the seances were personally witnessed by me along with Mrs. Rishi, and we were much impressed by the phenomena. The trumpet used to float in the air and several times cheeringly patted us during the seance.

It needs to be mentioned here that the Direct Voice seances are generally held in pitchy darkness and the trumpet in the room serves only to magnify the voice of the spirit. The medium supplies the necessary psychic power and the rest of the process is carried on by the invisible beings. The voice proceeds through the trumpet and not through the mouth of the medium as is sometimes erroneously supposed. These seances require a great deal of patience and sometimes nothing takes place for months together. The darkness helps the invisible entities to utilize the necessary psychopower, but late on a developed medium can do away with that limitation.

In her recent letter Mrs. Robertson writes to me about her new experiences which show the progress made by the circle. She says: "We sat barely ten minutes, when the trumpet went up and touched us all, and soon swift-foot's (Guide) voice was heard quite clearly saying "swift-foot happy' twice. Presently the Guide gave his usual greeting and said 'Dear friends' there are many to speak with you to-night. A friend of mine and another of my husband made themselves known to us, but did not speak. We had seven distinct voices and the Guide spoke several times between the other voices.

"One night swift-foot said he was going to touch us and immediately the musical box was pushed against Fred (one of the sitters), and swift-foot touched his hand. Then he took my left hand off my knee, raised it up in the air, squeezed it tight and put it back again. Then he put his hand right over my husband's face and pushed him gentle towards the cabinet.

"My sister Lily (who passed when a baby over 40 years ago) materialized a hand, touched my hair, my arm, my chest, as though she were giving me little soft pushes with her fingers, and the long drapery from her hand falling almost to my knees.

"Sometimes they seem to concentrate more on the voice, and at others on the materialization. One night we heard a lot of rustling among the leaves and flowers and when we put the light on, the trumpet was standing up in the circle with a spray of flowers in the top of it. The trumpet had been up all round our heads during the sitting.

"The drapery that hangs from the hands that materialize seems very wonderful. Though we cannot see it, we can feel it trailing over our hands, shoulders, and arms. It appears to be some very fully soft stuff."

My late wife, Subhadrabai, has several times communicated through Mrs. Robertson. About her, the medium writes:—"This morning (February 5th) it seems your wife standing before me, her head a little drooping, her hands clashed in front of her, as though she would sometimes come to you like that when in the body. I am impressed with the words I still come to you, my dutiful Lord, and I have a feeling that things are going to be much better for you. A great wave of enthusiasm for the cause seems to be on the way. Trust in the Divine guidance given you, but in all things go to the Inner self and pray for light on all questions."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th March 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	5,54,59,000
Other Deposits	71,00,84,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	6,50,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	68,55,000
Rupees	94,58,98,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 936,300
Advances and Investments in London	£ 906,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 141,600
Percentage	12.56
Bank Rate	8 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,06,66,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	2,31,81,000
Loans	14,32,51,000
Cash Credits	32,58,86,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	11,96,73,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35,35,000
Bullion	5,000
Dead Stock	2,83,75,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	42,55,000
Balances with other Banks	18,65,000
	84,06,92,000
Cash	10,52,06,000
Rupees	94,58,98,000

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
	Decrease.
Public Deposits	41,19,000
	Increase.
Other Deposits	1,12,55,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
	Increase.
Banks Investments	1,46,000
	Increase.
Loans	65,87,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	20,28,000
	Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	9,87,000
	Increase.
Cash	29,55,000

Percentage 12.56.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 15th March 1929.

Rangoon, Mar. 23.—Maulana Muhammad Ali sailed to-day for Calcutta en route to Delhi to attend the All Muslim Parties' Conference. He expects to be back here next month.—A. P.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S CONDUCT

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

In the Legislative Council, to-day, after question time an adjournment motion was moved to discuss the conduct of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as revealed in the judgment in the Collett case in which their Lordships Justice Waller and Justice Ananta Krishna Aiyer passed severe strictures on the evidence tendered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Law Member objected to it on the ground that it was not a matter of urgent public importance in that judgment having been pronounced, it was for the Government to consider the action to be taken.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President held that it was a matter of urgent public importance and fixed the discussion at 2-30 p.m. on Monday next.

Justice Waller made the following remarks regarding the evidence tendered by Mr. Abbas Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Collett case:—"I am clearly of opinion that the trying Magistrate was justified in disbelieving this part of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's story and accepting the evidence of other witnesses in preference to his. His deposition is only to be read to be discredited."

This was with regard to the statement of the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he had visited Mr. Collett's house a second time.—Free Press.

NORTH CHINA COMMAND TO BE ABOLISHED

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Shanghai.—North China Command will be abolished shortly and all British forces in China will come under the Hongkong Command.—Reuter.

PARIS.—For the International Cross-country Championship ninety runners representing ten countries faced the starter. The course was approximately eight miles. Results—W. Cottrell (England) first, H. Dartigue (France second, R. Courtier (France) third. Won by ten yards, winner's time being 42 minutes 46 1/2 seconds. France won the team race with 31 points. England was second with 74 points and Spain third with 117 points.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON.—The Rugby County Championship final was replayed on Saturday at Waterloo, Middlesex beating Lancashire by nine points to eight.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM.—The Netherlands Bank has increased its discount rate to five and a half per cent.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Paris beat London in the annual three-day lawn tennis match between London and Paris which began on Thursday at Covered Courts Club, Dulwich, by twelve matches to nine.—Reuter's Special.

: Bombay : Chronicle

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5. Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY ONE and HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

To Whiten Teeth
Free Them of Dingy Film

And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

2-21-B

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

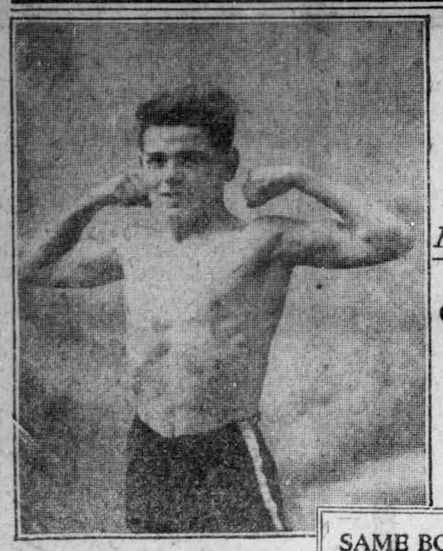
Sore Throat ?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

The Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

A PIECE OF "TREACHERY"

Madras Govt.'s Prohibition Policy

ANTI-DRINK DEMONSTRATIONS IN INDIA

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

Presiding at a public meeting at Tilak Ghat last night organised in pursuance of Congress Working Committee's instructions for popularising prohibition Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, a former Excise Minister, characterised the temperance propaganda proposed by the present Minister as a mere electioneering move and declared that what the country wanted was an honest and straightforward policy towards prohibition. Mr. Mudaliar twitted Dr. Subbaroyan, the Chief Minister, on having given the go-by to the prohibition policy enunciated by the speaker as Excise Minister with his concurrence, characterising it as a piece of greatest "treachery".

Hon'ble Dr. Rama Rao was among the other speakers.—A. P.

AT BENARES

BENARES, Mar. 25.

In accordance with the Working Committee's orders the local Congress Committee celebrad last Sunday by processions both in the morning and in the afternoon through all the main streets and roads of the town with Swaraj flags, posters and national songs and cries preaching temperance and boycott of drinks. A crowded public meeting under the Presidency of Swami Brahmanand was held in the evening in the Town Hall where speeches were delivered against the use of intoxicants and a resolution was passed condemning the Government policy underlying the recent arrests seeking to stifle the legitimate Youth and Peasants and Workers movements in the country.—A. P.

AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

In pursuance of the Congress programme, a procession was organised last evening and vigorous propaganda was made amongst the labour classes against drink evil. A crowded meeting was held in the Queen's Gardens, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding. Speaker after speaker spoke on the evils of drink from every point of view. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Lala Desabandhu Gupta and Mr. Narain Prasad M.L.A. also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

KING AND DOMINIONS

REPRESENTATION BY ROYAL HIGHNESSES

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Reuter learns that official quarters have given considerable attention to the future of three youngest sons of the King and the possibility of their representing His Majesty abroad though definite plans have not been prepared. It is understood that the King has long considered the question of his representation in the Dominions and Colonies and it is believed that suitable vacancies may be filled by the members of the Royal family.

Well-informed quarters point out that the position of the Governor-General requires considerable administrative and diplomatic experience and hence Prince George's position at the Foreign Office will strengthen his qualifications which are likelp to be increased later by his transfer to another department. Eight to ten years is mentioned as the period of training.—Reuter.

PEOPLE TRAMPLED UNDER-FOOT

TERRIFIC PRESSURE AT FOCH'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Paris.—The Prince of Wales will represent the King at Marshal Foch's funeral.

There was a tragic occurrence at Arc d'Triomphe past which 8,000 people filed per hour. The pressure in the evening was terrific and people were trampled underfoot, with the result that one man was killed and 30 injured.—Reuter.

Muttra, March 24th.—Captain Head of 11th Hussars won the Kadir Cup after the keenest competition with three previous winners. The line started early in the morning from Dasauli near Muttra. Head and Akroyd got away together but the boar turning to the right Head kept on the pig and speared it after a very fast hunt.—A. P.

EX-JUDGE ARRESTED

Alleged Breach of Trust and Conspiracy

SALE PURCHASE OF ALIPORE COLLECTORATE

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath Chakravarty, ex-judge and senior Government pleader, Calcutta High Court, and his son Gopal Chandra Chakravarty, Advocate, were arrested early this morning at their residence in Bhowanipore, Calcutta, by Inspector Palin Kumar Chatterjee, under the orders of the Criminal Investigation Department. The charges are in respect of alleged criminal breach of trust and conspiracy (Secitons 400 and 120 B, I. P. C.).

THE ALLEGATIONS

It is alleged that Sailasuta Devi widow of the late Radhika Mohan Roy, gave a cheque for one lakh of rupees to Sures Chandra Sangal, her estate manager and guardian of her minor sons, to purchase at the Revenue Sale the valuable trust of the Alipore Collectorate. The Rai Bahadur who is proprietor of a portion of the Trust which was being developed by him for the Regent Park Syndicate (now in liquidation) of which he was the promoter, had contracted a heavy loan from the Imperial Bank of India on a mortgage of his portion of the property. Sailasuta having refused to purchase it under the circumstances the Rai Bahadur is said to have prevailed upon the manager who instead of purchasing it in her name purchased it in his own name.

It is further alleged that he surreptitiously tranferred a share in the Trust to Gopal Chandra Chakravarty and that the latter in his turn retransferred it to Rai Bahadur thereby keeping his father's portion intact. The manager was arrested a few weeks ago at Ranchi and is now on bail. Two other officers of the widow's estate have also been arrested on a charge of collusion. The Rai Bahadur and his son who have been released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each will appear before Mr. L. N. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of C. I. D. on March 26.—A. P.

IMMIGRATION ACT OF U. S.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PROCLAMATION

LONDON, March 23.

Washington.—President Hoover has issued a proclamation under the Immigration Act establishing the "National Origin" as the basis of immigration. Annual quotas from the first July this year will be Great Britain and North Ireland 65,721, the Irish Free State 17,853; Egypt, India the Union of South Africa and South West Africa 100 each; and Germany 25,957. The British quota has been nearly doubled compared with that of 1924. The German quota is practically halved and the Italian slightly increased. The quota of Continental countries has generally been decreased.

President Hoover declares that although he favours restricted immigartion he is opposed to the national origin provision, but is logally bound to adhere to it. He addds that the quotas have no political significance.—Reuter.

OPERATION OF DAWES PLAN

GERMAN RAILWAYMEN'S DISADVANTAGE

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26. (By Mail).

The Executive Committee of the International Transport Workers' Federation which includes among its members over 1,200,000, Railwaymen, has decided to write to the Committee of Experts now meeting in Paris to try and find a solution of the question of war reparations, drawing attention to the fact that the operation of the Dawes Plan places the German Railwaymen at a very considerable disadvantage as compared with other German workers, in respect of legal status and working condition. A solution is urged which will avoid any unequal incidence of burden.

The Committee of experts will be asked to meet an international deputation of representatives of the I. T. F. for the purpose of discussing the question in detail.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

The 12th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held on 30th 31st, inst. & 1st April at Surat during Easter Holidays. Those Hindus who are desirous of enrolling themselves as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates or visitors, are requested to inquire at the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Office above the "Bombay Samachar" Press, Old Custom House Road Fort, Bombay.

A·SKIN·THAT·GIVES·DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

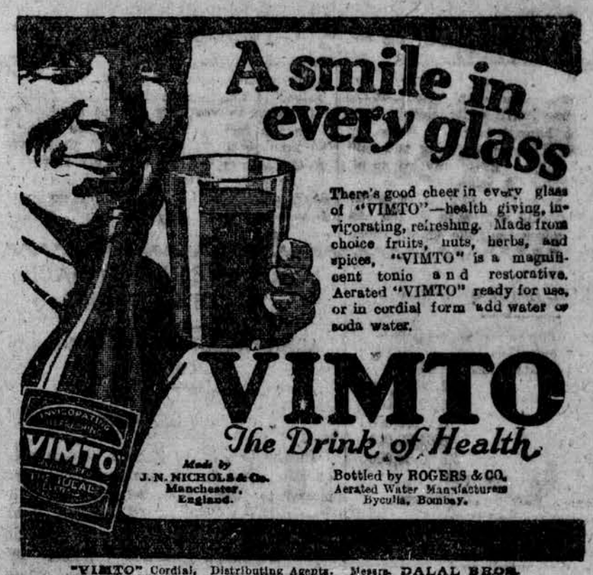
Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED·WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc. throughout the East. (English Price 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 p.a. carriage)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Widen the Field of your Business and Increase the Sales of your Goods by Advertising in

"SWARAJYA"

The leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and advertisement rates apply to :—

MANAGER, SWARAJYA,
40, Broadway, MADRAS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meerut Arrests Protest Meeting under Youth League Auspices 6.30 p.m. Jinnah Hall.

Meerut Arrests Protest meeting under F. Ward Congress Committee oppo. Gold Mohur Mills, Parel 8-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD MATCHES.

The Final Match in the above Tournament will be played betwten the Bombay Cricketers and the Young Hindus Cricket Club on the Islam Gymkhana Ground, Commencing at 11-30 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant and on the following days till both the innings are complete.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of the Municipal workers will be held to-day Tuesday at 6.30 p.m. in the open Maiden Opposite of the Union office Improvement Trust Block No. 17 to consider over the present situation.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the Hall of the Institute on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 7.30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 21st instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

INTERCOMMUNAL DINNER

The Reception Committee of the Congress of Religious Thinkers (The Intercommunal Amity Conference) having decided to have an Intercommunal Dinner on Saturday next the 30th inst. at 11, a.m., S. T. at the Peoples Memorial Hall, Girguam Back Road, all persons desirous of participating thereat should send and pay their subscription of one rupee to Drs. Narayanrao, and Abdullah bin Abdullah, 7 Girguam Road, Corner Benhamhaz Lane on or before 1, p.m. Friday next.

SURAT SESSION OF HINDU MAHA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha a public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay will be held to day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m at Wadgadi Chawk when prominent Hindu leaders will speak on the Surat Session of the Maha Sabha.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 29th March 1929 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Mails for the Straits including Siam Borneo F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Philipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore Via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6.0 p.m. on Thursday the 28th March 1929.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Richardson.—Reuter.

Tokio.—The upper House has approved of the bill removing aa number of articles from hundred per cent Luxury Tax List including black tea which has been placed on a lower tariff.—Reuter.

THE MEERUT ARRESTS

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward (Parel) Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Maidan opposite the Gold Mohur Mills, Parel, to protest against the repressive policy of the Government. Mr. F. J. Ginwala and other prominent Congressmen will address the meeting.

YOUTH LEAGUE PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a Public meeting will be held to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in Jinnah Memorial Hall when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. H. Lester Aitchinson, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, Y. J. Meherally will speak protesting against the Repressive Policy of the Government. All are cordially invited to attend.

CONGRESS WORK IN PAREL

—:o:—

MAMMOTH MEETING OF WORKERS

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the F. Ward (Parel) Congress Committee a huge mass meeting of labourers was held on Saturday night near the Naigaum Chawls. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi presided and Messrs. Devdao Naik, C. K. Narayan Swami, S. D. Achadya, Mahadeshwar and others addressed the meeting on the "Indian National Congress and our duty".

Mr. Devrao Naik spoke about the curse of untouchability and the evils of drink, while Mr. Narayan Swami explained these portions of the Nehru Report which related to the problem of Labour. The other speakers laid great emphasis on the potency of Swadeshi, with special reference to khadi, in the fight for Swaraj. The meeting terminated at a late hour in the night.

B. B. & C. I. RY. GANGMEN STRIKE CONTINUES.

—:o:—

WORKSHOP MEN TO COME OUT ON TUESDAY IN SYMPATHY.

Mr. R. V. Nadkarni, Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees Union, writes:—

As usual a mass meeting of the strikers was held on Monday under the chairmanship of Mr. F. J. Ginwala the Vice-President of the union. The Chairman told the men that their cause being just they were bound to succeed in their struggle. They should keep their ranks united and as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Jhabwalla they should carry out the Congress programme.

Mr. Nadkarni congratulated the strikers on their unity and determination to suffer for assisting their rights. He said if they kept their unity inspite of the frantic efforts of the management their fight will not have been fought these days in vain. The Agent is really a sympathetic person and he assured the men that it would not be a disgrace even if the had to surrender in the longroun. They should, however, try to hold out to the last.

The fact that the Workshopmen were to go on strike from Tuesday in sympathy ought to cheer them up.

KING SPEND A GOOD WEEK END

LONDON, March 25.

The King had good week end. He was able to go out of doos on both days and to take short walks to the seawall. He read papers seated in wicker-chair. His progress has been well maintained although luminous ray treatment is still being administered.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

LAND POLICY CONDEMNED

SUBHUMAN REPORT

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The East African Conference under the presidency of Lord Meston passed on Lord Oliver's motion an important resolution on Hilton—Young recommendations. The resolution stated that the political solution propounded in the East-African report was unsatisfactory in as much as it di not provide ultimately for full citizenship based on common civilisation test irrespective of racial consideration. The resolution further demanded just and liberal policy providing for unrestricted native development.

Lord Oliver proposing the resolution emphasised the need for evolving common native policy based on principle of British trusteeship. Lord Oliver attacked the land policy adopted alike by the Governments East-Africa and the white settlers there, which inevitably resulted in forced labour iniquitous taxation of natives and denial of franchise to them. He quoted the instance of South-Africa and declared that the Britishers were opposed to the policy of disenfranchising the natives pursued all over that continent. Lord Oliver's speech was lustily cheered.

SIR HAMILTON'S DEMAND

Sir Robert Hamilton, a former Chief Justice now a member of the House of Commons, supporting the resolution invited the Government to declare their policy.

REPORT 'SUBHUMAN'.

Dr. Norman Leys criticised the East-African report because it did not recognise equal rights for natives and regarded on the other hand subhuman. Can the whites, asked Dr. Leys, rights denied to the natives? If that were done clash between two races was bound to come. The Hilton-Young report recommended that the natives should not be given all the lands which they are legitimately entitled to but just enough for their development. Would the white settlers further asked Dr. Leys, be satisfied with that much?

Messrs. R. Buxton, John Harris and Linfield supported the resolution two white settlers from Kenya denied exploitation of natives. These, they contended, were happy and contented.

Mr. Louw, a South-African Commissioner, defended General Hertsog Premier who was following trusteeship policy. Mr. Linfield here interrupted that the trustees have no interests.—Free Press.

MARSHALL FOCH'S FUNERAL.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIVE CDREMONY.

PARIS, Mar. 24.

At a request of Madame Foch to save the guard of honour from fatigue the Marshal's body will be taken tonight to the Cathedral of Notre Dame where it will be watched over by the relatives and intimate friends.

The body of Foch escorted by troops and cavalry bearing torches was moved last night from the Arc de Triomphe to Notre Dame in readiness for tomorrow's funeral. The scene was most impressive. Immense crowds had lined the route. Deathly silence was only broken by the clatter of horses' hooves and the crash of arms as the troops came to "present." The coffin was placed in Chapelle Ardente where Madame Foch and her children remained praying amid the silence of the cathedral.—Reuter.

"WADIA-FRASER MARRIAGE"

With reference to the paragraph that appeared in our issue of Saturday last under the above heading we are informed that the statement that the marriage was a Parsi-Juddin marriage is not true. The Navjote ceremony of the bride, Miss Piroja Fraser, has been performed and she being the daughter of a Parsi father and having undergone the Navjote ceremony according to the religious requirements, is not only a Parsi in law but is also a Parsi by birth and religion. Her marriage with Mr. Dady Rustom D. N. Wadia was thus a Parsi marriage in accordance with Parsi Marriage Act. We regret that the marriage was wrongly described in our Saturday's issue as a "Parsi-Juddin Marriage."

RECLAIMING FLOTSAM AND JETSAM OF THE STREETS

—:o:—

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF MATUNG REFORMATORY

GOVERNOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

An interesting function took place on Monday evening in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga when H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes presided and presented prizes to the successful students of the institution before a large and representative gathering. H. E. the Governor on arrival was received by the Chairman and members of the Managing Committee. A long programme of songs and physical feats was then gone through and was very much applauded by the guests of the evening. Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the Chairman of the institution, then in welcoming the Governor referred to the question of finance and said they were in a very similar position to most other of the nation-building departments, and could usefully spend more money if they had it. "Last year", he said, "we presented Government with a surplus and paid them a cheque for Rs. 3,270. This year, however, I regret to say that we shall probably have to ask for part of this cheque back. I should not perhaps say that I regret this, for I really do not, because there are good reasons why the money was required, reasons which I will briefly refer to here.

BRIEF REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The year 1928-29 has seen the full working of the Children's Act, and in fulfilment of our undertaking to Government when that Act was about to be brought into force, we have arranged to increase our accommodation to cope with the larger number of boys dealt with by the Children's Act. Our average monthly attendance figure has risen from 330 in 1927-28 to 350 in the current year and this average looks like going to 360 in future. This increase in our numbers is mainly responsible for the deficit that may be shown in the current year. From the statistics available from the Children's Court it looks as if this higher figure will be maintained in future. It is not possible, or desirable, for us to attempt to handle a larger number of boys than we are at present doing. I hope I may yet see this school and the Yerowda Reformatory linked up with a proper and up-to-date Borstal Institution at Dharwar, on the one hand, and on the other with an Infant School at Umerkhadi under the aegis of the Children's Aid Society.

Good progress has been made on the educational side, and for the first time we have sent one of our boys to a course of higher study in Drawing at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and I am glad to say his work has been a credit to himself and to this school.

As usual we have had a full and varied programme of games, in particular cricket, football and hockey, and I am glad to say that in the many matches played with other schools and clubs, our boys have more than held their own. Boxing also has become popular.

A camp was held last year at Varsova on ground kindly lent by Dr. Da Monte and proved a great success. It will be held again this year in the month of April, and all boys over one year's seniority will attend the camp. It is I think the most valued privilege the boys have, and has proved of great value in improving the tone and character of the school.

FUND FOR SWIMMING BATH.

A fund has been started for the purpose of constructing a Swimming Bath with a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 given by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, to which it is proposed to add from our Recreation Fund sufficient to complete the scheme. Goverament have been asked if they will agree to meet half the annual cost of upkeep, a matter of a few hundred rupees. I regret however to say that so far a favourable reply has not been received. I am however an optimist, or I should not be here to day, and therefore I hope yet to melt the hearts of the Finance Department to enable us to provide this useful adjunct to our educational establishment.

Our Scout Troop has maintained its high standard of efficiency under our Scout Master, Mr. Mehta. The After-Care Home has continued to fulfil its useful function under the able management of our friends of the Salvation Army. The Home has been well filled during the year.

SUCCESS IN AFTER-LIFE.

The success of our boys in after-life is dependent on our ability to build up character and physique as much as on our educational and industrial training. I am one of those who believe that the future of India is more immediately dependent on the improvement of the educational, social and moral standards of the people than on advancement in the political sphere. I further believe that the tendency has hitherto been rather to build from above downwards, from the political down to the social, whereas the opposite should be the case. If our school fulfils the task allotted to it and makes for India good and healthy citizens out of the flotsam and jetsam of the streets and law courts, then, Sir, I am satisfied that we are doing a work which if slow in yielding tangible results is nevertheless absolutely vital to the success of the political super-structure."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor then distributed the prizes and amidst applause said:—

"Your Chairman has referred to the need in this Presidency for a junior certified School, and to the need for a Borstal Institution to deal with those who are too old to be sent to this Institution I am glad to be able to tell you that Government hope that the Children's Aid Society will be able to establish, during the current year, a school for children under 12 years of age at Umarkhadi, adjoining the present Children's Aid Society's Home, and that Government have promised assistance towards this object. I also hope that, during the July sessions of the Legislative Council, it will be possible to introduce a Borstal Bill for the Bombay Presidency, and, if that is passed, to convert the present Juvenile Jail at Dharwar into a Borstal Institution which will provide training for young persons between the ages of 16 and 21.

I am sorry that Government have not found it possible to provide funds towards the construction of the swimming bath, which would be such a desirable addition to the Institution, but I understand that private enterprise is stepping in, and that there is a reasonable prospect that the swimming bath will be built within a fairly short space of time.

AWAKENING OF PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

It is particularly interesting to me to see that the management of this Institution is not in the charge of Government, but of a non-official Committee, and I look upon it as a valuable sign of the awakening of the general public conscience to its duty towards the more unfortunate members of the community, that this Institution is now in such a flourishing condition."

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas in proposing the vote of thanks to the Governor said:—

"It is my very pleasant duty to propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for presiding on this occasion. This Reformatory has been indeed very fortunate in securing for its annual gatherings the patronage and support of successive Governors of Bombay; and we know how much of our success we owe to them. As you all know His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes has only recently arrived in our midst. He has ever since been busily engaged in minutely studying the various problems which confronts him in this City and Presidency. To that great task was added the strain and responsibility of restoring peace and harmony after the recent unfortunate disturbances in the City. It is a heavy and difficult work requiring all the time at its disposal, and it therefore speaks volumes for the great interests which His Excellency takes in all our public activities that he should have spared some of his valuable time for this occasion. Our institution is engaged in training for honest careers those unfortunate youths who, early in their lives, have been led away from the path of rectitude. In successfully carrying out this work, we rely on the support of Government no less than that of the public of Bombay. I venture to express the hope that our humble efforts in this direction will meet with His Excellency's approval, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing him in our midst on future similar occasions."

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLER)

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1929.

It was a very interesting observation of the Acting Governor of the United Provinces, a member of the Indian Civil Service, to say while presiding at the annual meeting of the Lucknow University Court on Friday, that "no man worth his salt can leave the scene of his life's work with indifference". Very true, indeed. That is why retired members of the Imperial Services write copious letters of protest in the Tory Press bewailing that in the land of regrets, poor India whom they served, things are falling to pieces.

* * * *

What with agitators, and the Montford reforms and "giving in to the Natives" a Sab's life in India is not what it was. The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Times", in more decorous and heavier phraseology, will tell you all about it. The only thing is to give the "Natives" resolute Government. The "Morning Post" could not conceal its abundant joy when it heard about the 31 arrests.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad is like Micawber. It does not lose hope. It believes in "bridging the gulf" and is still searching for the suitable bridge. It is concerned with doors of negotiation and reconciliation.

* * * *

It remarks: "We applaud the remark of the Leader of the Opposition (in the Assembly) that the door for negotiation is still open and will always remain open, but we find it difficult to see how any negotiations can be inaugurated, if the attitude of the Government of India is to be dependent upon the results of the Statutory Commission."

* * * *

But do the Government of India really want negotiations to be inaugurated? They have inaugurated a regime of resolute government which will make it impossible even for Indians whom the Anglo-Indian Press calls "sane and level-headed" to be ready to enter the ever wide open door referred to by Mr. Crerar.

* * * *

Do they always mumble and mumble in British Law Courts? A London judge complained recently that not one per cent. of the witnesses called to give evidence before him could really be heard.

* * * *

A sympathetic juryman appreciating his lordship's difficulty observed: "If they would only open their mouths they could be heard." His lordship liked the suggestion. "Yes", he remarked, "shout out a bit".

* * * *

What is your experience in India, friend reader? Mine is that occasionally the Bench needs "shouting out a bit". The witnesses are all right. They can be heard all over.

* * * *

Salesman: "Yes, I can thoroughly recommend these pyjamas, Sir. You simply can't wear them out."

Customer: "No, I suppose I should cause rather a sensation if I did."

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Mar. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	20.80
To-day's Opening Rate	20.73
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	20.66
Difference	—.14

Branch Expectation Rs/363 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Mar. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.77
To-day's Opening Rate	10.71
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.64
Difference	—.12

PRIVATE CABLES.

We understand that the following cables have been received in Bombay on Monday:

From New York:—Weakness In Stock exchange Disturbing factor commority markt but believe Cotton intrinsically sound

From Liverpool:—No ran slightly warmery der Favourable weather reports on approvily Easter Holidays slightly to decline aching prices we advise you to await.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London Mar. 25.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market: India & China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, March 25.
1st Settlement	59 7 0
2nd Settlement	59 3 0
3rd Settlement	59 5 0

MARCH ON KABUL TO BEGIN SHORTLY.

Amanullah's Army Within 30 Miles of Capital

PESHAWAR CITY, March 25.

News has come once again that King Amanullah Khan's army has approched a place about 30 miles of Kabul. This means, if anything, an early march on Kabul. An important Jirga of the Afridis was to be called on the 23rd; but was postponed owing to local difficulties.

The Jirga, it is said, was to be held in connection with the Afghanistan affairs, as negotations have, of late been going on between the tribesmen and officials with a view to discuss the Afghan situation. It is reported that this Jirga may be held to-day.—Free Press.

SARDAR ALI JAN TO LEAVE PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR CITY, March 25.

It is now authoritatively learnt that Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan leaving Peshawar to-morrow March 26 for Kandahar by the Punjab Mail. The Sirdar has got a compartment reserved for himself and his seven companions and 12 more seats for the rest of the party.—Free Press.

CONTINOUS SNOWFALL IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR CITY, March 25.

Continous rain and snowfall during the last two days have marred the season. At Peshawar rain fell in the afternoon and the streets and bazars of the city were covered with mud. Much damage is caused to the poor in consequence of the snowfall, which presented the spectacle of silvery sheets spread in the bazars.—Free Press.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

USE
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ..	20	0	25	0
Half-Yearly	10	0	12	8
Quarterly	5	0	6	4
Monthly ..	1	14	2	4

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly ..	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY,
ONE & HALF ANNA
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building.
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1929.

BOMBAY 1927--28.

"Bombay, 1927-28", just published by the Government of Bombay, is a comprehensive review of the administration of the Presidency. It does not affect much smartness, as does Mr. Coatman's India in 1927-28, but is for the most part a plain statement of facts and figures, which however could have been more judiciously sifted and more attractively presented. Part I, which contains a general summary of the report in about 25 pages, opens well with the sentence: "The efforts made by the Indian National Congress to produce a programme and a constitution suitable to all parties, the arrival in India of the Statutory Commission, and the attempt to bring about a revision of Government's land revenue policy by the inauguration of a no-tax campaign in the Bardoli Taluka, were the principal events in the political history of the Presidency during 1927-28." The sentence promises a fairly good perspective, but it is disappointing to find that the reference to the Congress is only an occasion for a review in the very first paragraph of communal disturbances, as if the author of the report were obsessed with the communal problem or wished that, whatever else an impatient reader might miss, he must not miss the Hindu-Muslim riots. "The growing tension between the two communities", says the report, "was watched with anxiety, and the intemperate language of a certain section of the Press added to the difficulties of the situation. Government issued sixteen warnings to editors of newspapers in the Presidency and Sind." We can believe that Government watched as the tension grew, but we would like to know if the "Times of India" was among the papers warned, so that we could gather with what sort of anxiety Government watched.

As regards the reception given to the Simon Commission, the report says: "Almost all sections of the Hindus, including the Liberals and the Responsivists, were in favour of boycotting the Commission because it gave Indians no authoritative voice in shaping the decisions of the Commission at all important stages." This is a fairly accurate account of facts so far as it goes, but the report is grossly inaccurate when it adds that "a considerable section of the Muhammadans were opposed to boycott." The boycott meetings were attended by all communities and we are not aware of a single public meeting of Muslims dissociating themselves from the boycott.

Part II of the report consists mainly of bald facts and figures, being practically summaries of the different departmental reports. To those who have not easy access to the various reports, this review of the whole administration, priced Re. 1 8 annas, should be of much use for reference or study of what little progress the Presidency has made during the year. We note with bitter disappointment that the total expenditure on primary education during the year fell by one lakh. This is hardly a creditable feature in view of much increased expenditure on less important departments. The review of the Excise Department shows undue reliance on the materials presented by the Excise Commissioner. The report makes the sweeping statement, without any reliable evidence that "the labouring classes in a number of districts, unable to afford country spirit, are taking to denatured, i.e., methylated spirit." It also quotes the impossible statement of the Collector of West Khandesh that in some areas of the district licit supply of liquor is only one hundredth of the total consumption. If this be true, those engaged in detecting Excise crime in the parts mentioned should be immediately replaced by more efficient men. Though the report under review partakes of the defects in the departmental reports on which it is based, it is on the whole a useful production, containing much information not easily accessible elsewhere.

SELFISH POLICY

—:o:—

The selfish and arrogant policy to be adopted towards the East African Natives according to the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Report was rightly subjected to a thorough exposure by Lord Olivier and Dr. Norman Leys at the session of the East African Conference held in London on Monday last under the chairmanship of Lord Meston. Various British interests are anxious that the Natives in East Africa should be accorded in any scheme of administrative "reform" governing East African territories, a definite recognition of their right of unhampered development towards full citizenship. Of these interests must be mentioned as by far the most important the financial syndicates in Britain which are anxious to "develop" the territories to their great economic profit and find any policy which will permanently antagonise the Natives a hindrance to their schemes of economic exploitation. Next come the missionary bodies which will find it difficult to justify the Christian doctrine in the African field of their labours if, as the White settlers would dearly like it to be established as a principle, the Native is to be ruthlessly denied all rights to cultivable and profitable land, denied the opportunity of developing educationally and politically and bluntly told that being a creature of a "subhuman" race, his lot must permanently be to drudge along as the slave of the "human" white. The politicians in Britain realise the danger to British imperialist interests of subscribing to the White settlers' views, although the Tories would like things to go on as before in East Africa, the settlers enjoying a practical, though not constitutionally recognised, permanent political supremacy. But amongst the Liberal and Labour leaders of political opinion in England the difficulty of keeping the Native issue indeterminate is clearly recognised. That is why Lord Olivier is anxious to emphasize the need for "evolving a common Native policy" and for providing for the Natives ultimately "full citizenship based on a common civilisation test irrespective of racial consideration." This is a proposition to which the Indian community in Kenya will gladly subscribe, but it is curious that at the London Conference the menace to their interests did not come up for discussion.

MR. BROCKWAY'S W'RNING.

—:o:—

Mr. Fenner Brockway, writing in the "Daily Herald", attempts a fairly critical survey of the present situation in India. He notes a steady trend towards a militant mass movement in the country. For a long time, he says, the Indian Nationalist movement was more or less of a bourgeoise character. Then came Mahatma Gandhi, who made the movement "one of national regeneration in a fuller sense", but "he did nothing to create a 'proletarian' movement, as we know it in Europe." Mr. Brockway may be technically right. But he does not seem to have taken full note of the political consciousness that Mahatmaji has developed among the workers and peasants of India. He recognises, however, that "Gandhi's aim of national regeneration is finding a new expression under the influence of the younger school led by Jawaharlal Nehru and S. Chandra Bose." These younger leaders, says Mr. Brockway, are seeking to create a mass movement of peasants and industrial workers with a revolutionary economic programme directed against Landlordism and Capitalism." Mr. Brockway should have added that their programme for the present is the same as that of Mahatmaji and that they have always advocated peaceful methods free from any violence. He says in conclusion: "It may be that the new forces which are arising in India will tend towards the Third International, but their direction will be determined by the policy and degree of support of the British Labour movement." It is difficult to forecast the future trend of ends, but why should be supposed that India would tend towards the Third International or some other Western movement as if India could not devise methods suited to her special conditions? There is, however, some truth in the remark that India's final policy will to some extent depend upon the policy of the British Labour movement and indeed of the British Government. India has cast her die and is awaiting Britain's move. The least that Britain may do is to take the Indian situation seriously.

PERILOUS COURSE.

General Hertzog tried, in a speech at Cape Town on Saturday in reply to the manifesto issued by an influential body of Europeans in South Africa, to defend the legislation by which he proposes to deprive the Natives of the meagre political rights they possess, by reiterating that the vital issue before South Africa was the interests of the Whites. The Hertzogites claim to make South Africa safe for the Whites by methods which will deeply antagonise the Natives. The perilous course which they propose to follow is already denounced as the most inadvisable method of retaining White supremacy but its essentially iniquitous nature is sure to rouse the strongest apprehension amongst the broader-minded sections of the White electorate. The ensuing elections in South Africa will be a test of the supremacy of bigotry over broad-mindedness.

REVOLT OF AMERICAN GIRLS,

SLAVERY OF 1929.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Dear Editor:

In the Congress number, 1928 of your paper on page 24 is quite an interesting comment by Mr. Karve on what Judge Lindsey has to say about the modern American girl.

I only wish our Indian friends understood the heart of the American girl. I am an American-born woman and I have a girl whose heart is filled with the love of truths which your India has to give to the world. In fact, our girls here are the helpless victims of circumstance. For generations past our forebears here have lost the vision of an ideal America whose light could shine unto all nations were it not for the fact that the greed of these forebears has practically buried this ideal under the debris they have scattered about in their mad search for gold. We mothers of this present generation who have eyes to see and ears to hear know the time in America is not far off when our Nation's folly shall be deeply lamented. Our girls long for a home and for children and for protection and for freedom in choosing their love and life partners. These things, the common right of every woman, are denied our girls as truly as they were . . . . . in the past denied your girls. While parents in India and other Eastern countries may have chosen their children's mate, they did it, not realizing, perhaps, the injustice of it. Our girls are denied happiness through legislature. That is to say, young people to-day cannot, nay, dare not marry because of the greed of the older generations who charge prohibitive prices for the bare necessities of life. Your slavery of women was believed to be for their protection. Our slavery in 1929 is not for protection of women and young children. Man's whole attention here is in fighting his fellow man for the right to even exist, so that he has very little time to protect his women and children from the industrial seizure that has been made upon us. If India will save her soul, she must never allow Western civilization to creep in, but must, undoubtedly, establish her own Eastern civilization in the future. The ideals of Christ are not practised, nor even accepted, I am sorry to say, in my own America, except by a very small minority. The average American is kind and generous, but not because he is a Christian: it is just his natural instinct. He is also very gullible too (for the reason I before stated that his whole time is taken up in trying to fight conditions foisted on him by a past and greedy generation); he is uninformed about the rest of the world; he cannot be an independent or original thinker, he has never taken anything serious other than his everyday existence. Why he was born in America, for instance, never occurs to him, nor why he was born at all. He realizes that he is an American only because his Nationality has been preached to him from the class-room and he has been told that he must protect his country against other nations. This is necessary in present-day civilization, but the greatest thing of all the past generation or two has ignored and refused to teach, and, that is that America must be protected from pretending Americans, and despite the few who try to bury her ideals, she must fight to lift herself up again so that all nations including your India can say "There truly is the land of free souls doing humble service to the great teachers of the world, Christ, the gentle Buddha, Krishna, Confucius and Mohammed, for all these great teachers loved Humanity above Nations."

Our girls are thinking. They know their forebears here made a mess of our Western civilization. They are refusing to marry because they do not want to add to the mistakes already made. They go into business because they are forced into it since the boys they could love are usually unable to maintain a home . . . again through the greed of their elders.

So India must not believe Judge Lindsey any more than true-souled Americans believe Katherine Mayo. The material age is passing here. There are signs proving it daily. America has been fooled by the Europeans who have brought much of their beastly civilization into our country, but our great emancipator, Mr. Lincoln, once said, "You can fool some of the people some of the time but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

America has been fooled by people of the old country, that is, those coming from the British Isles including some of Central Europe. America started out for Americans, that form of patriotism which Mr. Monroe meant to include all Nations who would believe in and live up to young America's ideals. Of course, it is true that most Europeans who come to our shores adopt this country as their own and do become citizens, while the British take advantage of what it offers and give nothing in return . . . not even their loyalty, as a rule. But like every

(Continued on pag 11.)

NEW TYPE OF NAVAL WARFARE AND RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

(CONTRIBUTED).

In the course of the Conference on Naval Disarmament (1927)—which, unfortunately, resulted in no agreement—Great Britain demanded for herself a maximum of seventy modern cruisers. It is not likely that this restriction to seventy cruisers was prompted by naval considerations; but it may be presumed that the British Admiralty considered it impossible to impose upon the British tax-payer a heavier burden than that as far as this particular part of naval armaments was concerned. Otherwise it would probably have insisted upon a larger total. The Right Honorable J. M. Kenworthy, a well-known British politician, makes the following remark on this subject in his notable book entitled "Will Civilisation Crash?": "It is quite true that the British people are dependent on overseas supplies. But their safety will not be ensured by seventy cruisers or twice seventy cruisers" (page 222).

This makes rather unpleasant reading for an Englishman, especially in view of the fact that Commander Kenworthy is an experienced naval officer who can quote chapter and verse in support of his assertions. He reminds his readers, among other matters, of the World War when, at one time, seventy warships were simultaneously engaged in chasing the German cruiser "Emden" by which practically the whole of the shipping in the Indian Ocean was paralyzed. Moreover, the few German submarines which, from our present point of view, must be described as small and obsolete—succeeded in sinking an amount of tonnage which almost equalled the combined German and American merchant tonnage prior to the War. Since then the chances of merchant vessels in war time have become a great deal worse in consequence of the existence of big submarine cruisers (largely relied on by France and Italy), aeroplanes and fast modern cruisers of the "Washington" type.

THE REMEDIES.

Commander Kenworthy's remedies are two-fold. In the first place, the submarine is to be abolished altogether, and in the second place he asks for "an international agreement to ensure the safety of peaceable commerce in war time" (p. 223). This latter proposal implies a complete break with some time-honoured British traditions, whilst opening up, at the same time, some important prospects in relation to the extension of the principles of International Law. The chief reason why the endeavours on the part of the Continental nations with a view to modernizing the obsolete sections of the law regarding naval warfare have always been doomed to failure has been Britain's refusal to collaborate with them. It is typical of the altered conditions that this same Britain, realising that her former invulnerability has been greatly impaired by recent developments, is now considering the advisability of making the protection of International Law applicable to private property beyond the guarantees already in existence.

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

It may be presumed that a corresponding modification of the views formerly held is under contemplation in regard to private property ashore. The United States Government has already proved, by an action of far-reaching implications that it is animated by the spirit of progress and modernity. We refer to the legislation recently enacted in connection with the release of the private property of German nationals taken possession of during the War.

The United States, in acting as she did, has been prompted to do so by a perfectly sound consideration. The reasoning underlying it is this: If the British or American navies are not even strong enough to protect peaceful maritime trade in war time, how can they be expected to protect, in addition the untold billions invested by British and American nationals in every part of the world? Therefore, if the armed forces of these countries are unable to guarantee the safety

Continued on Page 11).

Notes of the Day.

A Menace to the World.

In a public lecture in London on "India—an International Problem", Mrs. Cannan appealed to the British women to vote for the freedom of India, saying that "the freedom of the world was impossible with India held in bondage". We cannot say whether her appeal will go home but her dictum that India in bondage is a menace to the freedom of the world is profoundly true. That opinion is the thesis of the recently published book "India in Bondage" by Dr. Sunderland of America. A British writer, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P., illustrating this point in his recent book, "Modern India", says: "In order to tighten our hold on India we (British) have descended into barbarism, by seizing Egypt, Cyprus, Aden, Somaliland, Mesopotamia, etc; by partitioning Persia, which evil has been undone since the war; by making a naval base at Singapore; and by indulging in armaments on an enormous scale, with a view to making ourselves the greatest military and naval power in the world". And again: "India has been used as a pawn by Great Britain in her imperial designs on China, Persia, Mesopotamia and Egypt, making Indians hated by Asiatics and Africans and robbing them of self-respect by using the Indian army in attacks upon the Liberty and Independence of these countries".

—And to Britain.

If India in bondage is a menace to the world it is more so in the long run to England. A slave-owner degrades both himself and the slave. The demoralising effects on Englishmen of their exploitation of India have been discerned by many a Britisher since the days of Cobden and Macaulay. An eminent English scholar, Mr. J. B. Hobson, writes: "Cobden, writing in 1860 of our Indian Empire, put this pithy question: 'Is it not just possible that we may become corrupted at home by the reaction of arbitrary political maxims in the East upon our domestic polities just as Greece and Rome were demoralised by their contact with Asia?' Not merely is the reaction possible, it is inevitable" Dr. Rutherford puts it more forcibly thus: "Our Indian Empire has poisoned us with the virus of Imperialism, has lowered our standard of moral values at home and abroad, and fostered in us the spirit of arrogance, intolerance, greed and dishonesty, degrading our national life".

Acknowledging Defeat.

The imperialist policy of France in Syria has had to acknowledge defeat. In spite of the systematic campaign of repression inaugurated by M. Ponsot, the French High Commissioner of Syria who was sent out by the Poincare Government to exercise the mandate given by the League of Nations to France, in an effective manner, the nationalist spirit in Syria continues to flourish undaunted and undeterred. M. de Juvenal a former High Commissioner now publicly declares that the shortest way for France to meet the demands of the Syrian Nationalists is to move for an abrogation of the mandate and to persuade the Syrian Legislature to conclude a treaty with France of a duration of thirty years. The Syrians will be glad to find the mandate abrogated but as regards the treaty with the example of the Anglo-Iraq treaty before them, they will consider twice before agreeing to the conditions France may wish to impose in order to retain her political supremacy in Syria in another form. The other proposal said to be occupying the attention of French authorities in Syria is the creation of a kingship. This is mere eye-wash. The Syrian nationalists will at once read into it a convenient French device to create a devision of opinion among them as to the choice of candidates for the puppet throne.

The Fight Thickens.

If it is not expecting too much, the authorities may show a little more humanity in the treatment of the recently arrested Labour leaders and workers. As it is, we see neither sense nor humanity in caging men like Dharam Veer Singh, M.L.C., in solitary cells. They are not wild beasts or dangerous criminals to be treated thus. If there must be organised repression—it may be an inevitable stage in the scheme of Providence—let the authorities enforce it like men even as Indians are determined to face it as men. Protests against the repression are natural and show that the nation's heart is sound. But as the struggle seems to have already assumed the acute stage we were expecting, not many words need be said or tears shed over the casualties in the struggle. Protests must be promptly followed by more determined action, including among other things replacing the disabled workers with fresh ones and starting an All-India Fund for the relief of the disabled and their families.

200 ARRESTS FOR BONFIRES IN CALCUTTA

JOGLEKAR SPRINGS UP A SURPRISE.

Dramatic Appearance at Public Meeting in Bombay.

AUDIENCE SHOWERS FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS ON HIM.

"Repression is a Tribute Labour Leaders' Work."

INDEPENDENCE SHOULD BE OUR SLOGAN NOW, SAYS MR. JAMNADAS

Manifestations of unrestrained feelings of full-blooded nationalism, almost unprecedented in the history of Bombay, marked the proceedings of the citizens' public meeting held on Monday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall to condemn the policy of repression recently inaugurated by Government in pursuance of which 31 Labour leaders from all over India have been arrested under the charge of conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of India.

The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., Swaraj Sabha and Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and was very largely attended. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair.

JOGLEKAR MAKES DRAMATIC ENTRY.

Strong feelings were in evidence from the very start. In the midst of the proceedings when the Chairman had just finished his preparatory remarks and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was on his legs to speak, Comrade K. N. Joglekar, one of the 31 Labour leaders charged under Section 121-A of the I. P. C. and whom the Police were not able to arrest so far, made his dramatic appearance at the meeting. His entry into the meeting hall was a signal for an extraordinary demonstration of sympathy and appreciation on the part of the jubilant audience. Loud cheers from every part of the hall greeted Mr. Joglekar when he seated himself in a chair on the dais. Mr. Joglekar was wearing his never-failing genial smile on his face. He appeared to be not at all perturbed by the thought that in a few moments he was going to be arrested by the Police. In fact, one could easily gather from his surprising move that he had come to the meeting with a deliberate purpose to allow himself to be arrested by the Police.

NONE OF HIS FAULT IF NOT ARRESTED SO FAR.

After the deafening applause had subsided, he rose up and explained to the audience that he had come there to court his arrest. It was none of his fault, he declared, if the Police could not arrest him for the last five days. When Mr. Joglekar resumed his seat after this brief explanation, Inspector Chavan who was sitting along with the Press representatives, approached him and told him that he (Mr. Chavan) was there to arrest him.

POLICE INSPECTOR IN A FIX.

There was a great uproar in the meeting when Mr. Joglekar was approached by the Police Inspector. The feelings ran so high that for a while the President found it an extremely difficult task to maintain peace and order. All the while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was exhorting the infuriated audience to remain calm and allow the Police to do their duty. The proceedings were delayed for a considerable time as Inspector Chavan was not equipped with a warrant of arrest. The President told the Inspector that he could arrest Mr. Joglekar if he held in his possession a warrant to that effect. Even Mr. Joglekar had no objection to being arrested provided the Inspector produced the warrant. As it happened, the Inspector could not immediately arrest Mr. Joglekar in the absence of the warrant.

JOGLEKAR SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS.

Mr. Joglekar was then pressed by the audience to give his parting message which he did in a brief yet most impassioned speech. After the conclusion of his speech, he was profusely garlanded by a number of institutions and many of his friends. The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. garlanded him on behalf of the Congress Committee with a garland made of home-spun yarn. Flowers were showered on him from all parts of the meeting hall. After the meeting was over, Mr. Joglekar was formally arrested by Inspector Desai and a Sub-Inspector in uniform. There was again a round of applause when the hero of the day was marched under Police escort to the motor car which was kept ready in the street outside. There was again some altercation between the Police and some of the audience when the Police produced the warrant in the meeting hall. There were incessant shouts from the audience asking the Police to arrest Comrade Joglekar outside the meeting premises.

CROWDS FOLLOW TO POLICE STATION.

Although considerable heat was engendered, feelings had run very high and hostile demonstrations had become the order of the day, fortunately the meeting passed off without any untoward event. There was no violence whatsoever, not even the show of it. For some distance, the crowds followed the Police car in which Comrade Joglekar was seated with cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Comrade Joglekar ki Jai." Some of the young men walked straight off to the Esplanade Police Station where they expected Comrade Joglekar would be taken.

To avoid any further demonstration, the Police took Mr. Joglekar to the Princess Street Police Station where he was locked up for the night. It is surmised that both Messrs. Bradley and Joglekar will be taken to Meerut by the same train.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the policy of repression recently inaugurated by Government for the purpose of crushing the rising tide of Indian nationalism and calls upon the people to meet the repression by dauntless determination to stand firmly by the cause of complete national independence of India."

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they had met there to express their protest against the policy of repression which had now been initiated in an unmistakable fashion. Not that there was not any policy of repression so far, but this time that policy had taken a novel turn.

ARREST, A TRIBUTE TO LABOUR LEADERS.

The Government of India, continued Mr. Mehta, was in itself a long and continuous repression of public opinion. The repression of political, moral and material existence of this country was the be all and end all of British rule. The arrest of 31 Labour leaders was merely a tribute to the public life of this country. (Applause.) He implored the people to regard this repressive policy as another phase of British rule in this country. It was a sufficient indication of the fact that their activities had begun to tell on the Government.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that British rule stood for three things, namely, the British supremacy in the East, British supremacy in the world and a continuous occupation of India with a view to maintain that supremacy. The British Government did not want that their occupation of this country should be endangered in any way. However, a matter for satisfaction that with every game the Government played, the public opinion was growing both in volume and intensity. The Congress had accepted the principle of self-determination as its guiding principle of politics struggle. The matters had come to such a pass that hereafter the Congress would accept nothing less than unqualified in-

(Continued on page 9.)

Britishers as Soviet Guests.

TRADE MISSION TO MOSCOW

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The British Industrial Mission to Russia organised by the Anglo-Russian Committee has left London for Moscow.

It consists of 85 members representing every important branch of British manufactures and commerce. The object of the Mission is to study conditions in Russia and investigate Openings for British trade. The Mission will be guests of the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S TRIAL

A Misstatement Corrected

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE TO GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, March 24.

With reference to the press message that Sir Charles Tegart telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi that his case was expected to take not more than twenty minutes the "Bengalee" writes contradicting the statement: "What really happened is that Mahatma Gandhi had wired to Sir Tegart from Mandalay saying that he would like to leave Calcutta one some important business Charles Tegart wired to Gandhiji on the 26th and asking whether it would be possible to have the case finished early, so as to allow him to do so. In answer to the telegram Sir Charles Tegart wired to Gandhi stating that in deference to his wishes he would arrange that the case should be taken up the first thing in the morning on the 26th. In his opinion the Crown would not take more than twenty minutes for the presentation of their case"—A. P.

MR. SEN GUPTA TO DEFEND MAHATMAJI.

Interest now centres round Mahatma Gandhi's case which is coming on the 26th inst. at 10 A. M. before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. After his case was over, Mahatma Gandhi will appear in the witness box in connection with a sedition case against "Forward." Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta will defend Mahatma Gandhi. Already steps are being taken to keep the Court premises clear. At any rate a huge demonstration will be organised.

Mahatma Gandhi begins his usual silence at eight p.m. tonight. As at present arranged Mahatma Gandhi will leave Calcutta on the night of 26th inst. for Kathiawar.—Free Press.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN BERLIN.

Indian Merchant shoots Brother

AND THE COMMITS SUICIDE

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

Nasar Mohammed belonging to firm of merchants engaged in export trade to the India shot his own brother in his room and subsequently committed suicide. Nasar, as far as could be ascertained, Ali presently made money during the inflation of german currency and brought his brother Ali from Calcutta. Later business failed and a quarrel ensued between the brothers. As they were discussing settlement of affairs Nasar lost control over his feelings and committed the outrage.—Free Press Beam Service.

AT THE BIDDING OF IL DUCE

ELECTIONS FARCE IN ITALY.

LONDON, March 255.

Rome.—Eighty-nine per cent. of electors voted in elections throughout Italy. Only 136,000 cast their votes against the Government list of candidates Eight thousand voteds spoilt their voting papers and the remainder voted for the Government.—Reuter.

QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO SEX

DISMISSAL OF STUDENTS OF ADVANCED SOCIOLOGY.

NEW YORK, March. 23.

The Missouri University dismissed the members belonging to the Faculty of Sociology. Students were charged with circulating questionnaire relating to sex. The Students had been indignant and protesting that the questionnaire relating to sex resulted from advance sociology work. In the questionnaire referred to the students were asked confidentially to indicate their views on sex relations after marriage.—Free Press Beam Service.

BOOKS AND FRUITS ALLOWED TO ARRESTED LEADERS

Mr. Thengdi Faints in Cell

MR. JAYAKAR AND MR. S. IYENGAR TO VISIT MEERUT

MEERUT CITY, Mar. 25.

So far only 26 arrested persons have been brought to Meerut. Excepting Mr. Spratt who is kept in the European ward and supplied with European food all other arrested persons are kept in separate cells.

Mr. Vijayapal Singh, a Swarajist M.L.C. who is a non-official visitor of the Meerut Jail has recommended for special treatment for the accused. Through his suggestion the Superintendent has conceded to allow non-political books for the prisoners to read and a number of them have been given by Prof. Kripalani from his library.

Bengal and Bombay people are most dissatisfied with the food. Consequent to the fainting of Mr. Thengadi in the cell the Superintendent has ordered his cells to be kept open throughout. It is understood the prisoners are kept in separate cells under orders of the higher authorities.

Dr. Satyapal came here yesterday and he was refused an interview with Lala Kidarnath by the jailor. Dr. Satyapal next sent a large quantity of fresh fruits to the jail which were distributed among all the prisoners.

Messrs Srinivasa Iyengar, Jayakar and Dr. Moonje are expected here to-morrow.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, one of the accused recently arrested has been removed to the hospital suspected of tuberculosis. He has been having slight fever when he was removed.

MEERUT CONDEMNS REPRESSION.

A public meeting of the citizens of Meerut was held here last evening under the presidentship of Professor Kripalani. Messrs Nilkant Das M.L.A. Sanker Lal and others who have come here from Delhi and Dr. Satyapal from Calcutta spoke at the meeting and resolutions were passed condemning repressive policy of the Government.

NO CHANCE OF TRANSFER FROM MEERUT.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WIRE TO MR. NARIMAN.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

The following telegram has been received from K. F. Nariman from Pandit Motilal Nehru.

K. F. Nariman, Bombay, Tardeo.

Your telegram. Have informally ascertained. No change transfer from Meerut.

MOTILAL NEHRU.

TRIAL NOT TO START BEFORE A MONTH.

MEERUT, Mar. 25.

The latest arrivals of persons arrested in connection with the alleged conspiracy to deprive the King of the sovereignty of India include Gopin Chakravaty from Bengal. The trial is not likely to start for another month.

Meanwhile, the services of special police officers have been requisitioned from Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab in order to translate the confiscated documents written in Bengalee, Gujarati and Gurmukhi. Nothing is definitely known as to the line the defence is likely to take.—A. P.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE

REPRESENTATIVE DEFENCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

At a crowded meeting of the representatives of different Trade Unions in Bengal, Mr I. B. Sen presiding, an influential representative Deference Committee was formed to raise funds for conducting and making all arrangements for the defence of prisoners in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Free Press.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES ARRIVES AT MEERUT.

MEERUT, Mar. 25.

Mr. Langford James arrived here last night from Calcutta and is busy preparing a prima facie case against on 31 alleged Communists in order to oppose the application for bail which, it is understood, the accused propose to put in shortly.—A. P.

RECENT ARRESTS OF LABOUR LEADERS,

FENNER BROCKWAY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Mr. Fenner Brockway speaking at Sheffield protested against the arrest of leaders of the Indian Trade Union and Youth movements and said many were avowedly Communists and many were not. The struggle was proceeding in the Indian National movement between Gandhi's non-violent philosophy and revolutionary sections with belief in force. The attitude of the British authority was playing into the latters hands.—Reuter.

BONFIRE IS NO BLUFF

Disburden the last Vestige of Badge of Slavery

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION

Feed the Holi Fire with Foreign Cloth

CALCUTTA March 24.

"I do not want to bluff hyself or Government when I appeal to all to burn every inch of foreign cloth in the country", said Mr. Gandhi addressing a meeting at Holiday Park this evening under the presidency of Mr. Subhas Bose. He held that there were reasons for boycott as Khadi would feed the hungry millions. Dilating on the implication of the Holi fire, he urged the people to feed the fire with foreign cloth which was the symbol of national sinfulness and not with ghee or logs of wood as was the practice. He appealed to dealers to come open their purse strings not for charity but to take khadi. "I remain unmoved" he said, "and unconvinced as to the futility of bonfire of foreign cloth in spite of remonstrances to the contrary". Finally he exhorted the people to disburden themselves of last vestige of "their badge of slavery" in response to which there was a shower of graments made of foreign cloth. They were collected and taken to a private place in the Marwari quarter and set fire to by Mr. Gandhi himself.—A. P.

TEXT OF GANDHIJI'S SPEECH.

Addressing the meeting Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"It is a trite saying that time for speeches is gone and the time for action has come but that also is confined to speeches this evening. However we are having the object lesson; we are having occular demonstration of action rather than speech and that action consists in our disburdening ourselves of every inch of foreign cloth in our possession and that the foreign clothes we may collect to-day are to be burnt in private premises. There is, I am happy to say, a businesslike art in that demonstration; also a businesslike fee has been imposed for admission to those who want to witness the ceremony of burning foreign clothes and they will have to pay the fee in the shape of some foreign cloth that they must bring there with them to be thrown into the pyre. I hope after I have set to the pile there and after I am gone you will keep up the fire—the fire that was commenced on that memorable night at Mirzapur. I hope, will never die so long as there is an inch of foreign cloth left in any corner of India. It is not a mighty task for a nation. It is a very small thing to get into the habits of spinning and weaving one's own cloth and what is more is of sending finest fabric Art of India to the uttermost corners of the globe. We have some villagers in our millions who have not yet lost their skill of hands, but all that we city people have lost is the will to do the thing the desire to cloth ourselves in garments prepared by sacred delicate fingers of millions of our sisters working as free women in their cottages. Had we not been untrue to these millions of sisters, there would be no occasion today for this burning ceremony. This ceremony has become to-day a necessity of the situation.

SAME OLD TALK.

Some good friends, well meaning friends have been reasoning with me as they reasoned with me in 1921 and have been trying to dissuade me from the course they disapproved. After giving all the weight I am capable of giving to their arguments, I remain unmoved and unconvinced. To me the possession of foreign cloth is a symbol of national sinfulness and the sooner we burn this symbol of sinfulness the better we shall be; better shall the nation be for ridding itself of that sinfulness. I therefore delight in burning the costliest sarees and costliest foreign fineries. They are a burden to us, badget of our slavery, reminders to us that so long as we choose to wear these things, so long must Swaraj be merely day-dreams."

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said:—

KHADDAR NOT DEAR.

"Foreign cloth in our possession is too dear at any cost, even if we were promised foreign cloths for the whole of India free of charge and if we accepted the offer, I would say we would be fools to run into the trap laid for us. Conversely Khaddar is too cheap at any cost I know the revolution that is being enacted today in many household, where they have got rid of foreign cloth and taken to Khaddar and they immediately find that it revolutionises their other tasks. It immediately brings them into touch with village and they find that Khaddar, after all, is not a dear commodity. But I must not take up your time to-day, for carrying convictions to you. If you are not still convinced of the necessity of getting rid of all foreign cloths that may be in your possession, no speech that I may make now is likely to convince you. I will urge upon you the necessity of being wholehoggers. Do not say that your dhoties are too heavy if made of khaddar. I tell you that bondage of slavery is the heaviest of all and this foreign cloth being the badge of slavery is a heavy thing to wear. If you find five yards of Khadi is too heavy for you reduce it to 2 1/2 and if you find 50 inches or 45 inches is too long for you in Khadi reduce it by half and you will find that it is after all a cheap garment and quite decent. Nobody in India cares whether we are barebodied, whether our feet is bare. On the contrary the only thing that we at least in olden days examined about a man was, not his exterior but his interior and if the interior was well-washed and wellclothed with the purest thing, it did not matter what garment covered our private limbs. Beyond that, there was no necessity for any covering in this magnificent country of ours. I would warn you against thinking that your climate is bad, weakening or enervating. It is the spirit within us that has weakened, that has enervated. The climate has not enervated. If we would be true to the country, we would respond to the requirements of climate. Then it is enervating for a man who would be clothed in foreign cloths.

INDIA'S COD LIVER OIL.

The beautiful hot sun of India shines upon you, covers you and gives you all vitamins that people in the west get from all fatty foods and from Cod Liver Oil. Your cod liver oil is given to you free of charge by the Indian sun. Go and ask any doctor and you will find he will confirm what a layman is telling you. If there are still any in your midst who have not thrown up their foreign garments, please do so now within five minutes before I proceed to the place where the burning ceremony is going to take place and if you have any foreign cloth in your possession in your boxes, please take the foreign cloth out of them and before the sun rises upon you the next morning, see to it that all that cloth goes to the burning pile. I thank for the patience with which you have listened to me.

SHOWER OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Then followed a shower of foreign clothes from all sides of the crowd assembled. There was continuous shower for about quarter of an hour and a very huge pile of foreign clothes was raised. The huge pile was then removed to private premises at Barsolla where Mahatma Gandhi lit it amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The one noticing feature was that even children who attended the meeting and heard Mahatma Gandhi's appeal threw their garments into the pile.

Prior to the holding of the meeting a procession organised by Burrabazar people paraded the streets and collected foreign clothes by going house to house.—Free Press.

200 Persons Arrested for Bonfire of Foreign Cloth.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Sixty persons were arrested last night and to-day in north Calcutta for disorderly conduct in connection with the Holi festival and also for burning foreign clothes in the streets.—A. P.

LATER

To-day's arrests in connection with the burning of foreign cloth and disorders on the occasion of the Holi festival total two hundred.—A. P.

"WE LIVE TO LEARN"

Osmania University Convocation Address

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE

Knowledge and Action Are Inseparable Twins

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN, Mar 24.

The fourth convocation of the Osmania University was held on Saturday last at the Town Hall under the presidency of Maharajah Sir Kishenpershad, the Chancellor. Deans of Faculties, members of the Senate, prominent officials and the public were present. Sixtythree students received diplomas from the Chancellor.

"BE HAPPY AND MAKE OTHERS HAPPY."

In his convocation address the Chancellor exhorted the graduates to utilise their knowledge for everyday purposes, to keep acquainted with political and social movements of the world, to make self-sacrifice effective, read ancient classics, keep touch with modern literature and finally asked them to be happy and make others happy.

The fourth convocation of the Osmania University was held on Saturday last at the Town Hall Hyderabad (Deccan). In the course of his convocation address Nawab Sir Amir Jung Bahadur, fellow of the University, said:—

Brethren, it is not my purpose to tax your patience by reading a sermon or a chapter on Ethics. As you have received an excellent training, you required no advice from me in the form of Do or Don't. I shall only draw your attention to a few matters pertaining to the present day, from which you can draw your own conclusion which will determine your conduct in life and society.

THE INSEPARABLE TWINS.

I need not point out to you that your University tries to harmonise the old learning of the East with the new culture of the West, so that our national life might develop in keeping with our present conditions and requirements. In this way your University teaches you to develop traits of character which will enable you to keep yourselves abreast of the times. I have, therefore, kept both these principles in view in what I am about to say, for like Prof. James and M. Bergson, I am a believer in the philosophy of action and find in the Holy Quran that Gospel of Action which is the good news of the life eternal. Knowledge and action are inseparable twins, but action has precedence over knowledge which abets and instigates it. Both are indispensable for the fullest fruition of life. I shall now, for your benefit and guidance, discuss this question in some detail, keeping in mind the viewpoints both of the East and the West.

THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

I am sure you know the theory of evolution and I need not say that one's conduct is good or bad according as it is or is not adapted to one's environment and that it is knowledge and nothing else that enables a man to adapt himself quite well to his surroundings. A man's happiness depends upon his good character and his good character in its turn is dependent on good knowledge. You will therefore realize that the greater a man's knowledge the better will be his character.

"WE LIVE TO LEARN."

My old Professor, the late Dr. Miller who was a pioneer of education in South India, used to advise the graduates both young and old of the Madras University: "Be students while you live," for he thought that the period of a man's education extended from the cradle to the grave. To put it briefly, as the English saying goes, "we live to learn." But what is it that we should learn throughout our lifetime and what is the kind of knowledge in search of which we should spend our lives? It cannot be merely that which we can gather from books and magazines, from professional teachers or college laboratories. This knowledge, which I may call "theoretical or book knowledge," is important in its own way, but is insufficient for purposes of life, which require a higher type of knowledge, which I would call "practical or acquired knowledge," and which the theoretical book knowledge serves only as a mere background or perspective. Always remember that the acquisition of this practical or acquired knowledge is most essential and exceedingly useful for our everyday life, I mean, for the protection of a man's interests, for the acquisition of wealth and guarding against mistakes or misfortunes. This knowledge, the acquisition of which continues throughout a man's life, is gathered by a careful study of his environment and events that occur around him, by a close observation of the characteristics of his fellow-beings and by lessons drawn from the experience of his own as well as of others. This education, I say, is real acquisition and should continue to be acquired to the close of the chapter of one's life. The greater one strives to acquire it, the more assured is one's success. So, you will observe, your University has prepared you for its easy acquisition by the theoretical knowledge or book learning that it has imparted you, so that you may pass your life in peace and happiness, with less of its misery and adversity, and this enjoy the fruit of life at least in this world, for only Heaven knows what may befall us in the world to come.

DUTY OF GRADUATES.

Brother graduates, I thought it right to lay great stress on practical or acquired knowledge for the University is sending you on a great enterprise with sincere prayers and maternal advice. But still it cannot be denied that you will come across in the civilized world with certain individuals who spend their lives in acquiring knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself. They regard this knowledge as absolute acquisition and forget its usefulness in practical life. Again there is a relatively large class of persons who konsider it unnecessary to acquire book knowledge after leaving their school or University, and regard the acquisition of practical knowledge gained by actual contact with the world itself quite sufficient for their purposes. People of this class, after they have obtained a Degree or Diploma consider that they have had enough of theoretical knowledge and deem it absolutely unnecessary to read a book, newspaper or magazine, to attend any lecture, or to acquaint themselves with new discoveries and inventions. I would say that the thoughts of people of these two classes are both right and both wrong as the truth lies between them. In my opinion, it is the imperative duty of the graduates of this University to keep their theoretical or book knowledge always up to date; to read ancient classics and be in touch with modern literature and keep themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the latest discoveries and inventions of which there will be no end. They must keep themselves acquainted as far as possible with the political and social movements in the world around them. But this does not mean that they should spend their lives or devote all their time in learning and studying and for that purpose be quite isolated from the world and its affairs, because the goal of knowledge is happiness in this world and the next, and we are not bound to sacrifice happiness for the sake of knowledge of any kind. I do not believe that it is possible for an average man to bid adieu to the world and to devote himself wholly to literature or science.

SALT OF THE WORLD.

I am using the word "average" advisedly, for I do not now refer to any spiritual or divine knowledge, nor do I speak of those saintly beings who discard the world to draw themselves nearer unto God. They are the salt of the world, for without them the earth would lose its savour. But I am speaking here merely of persons who cannot leave this world and whom the world will not leave alone. They are so wedded to their surroundings that they cannot separate or be separated from them. It is neither possible nor advisable for them to spend their lives entirely in the pursuit of what I have called book knowledge. Nevertheless is it incumbent on them to continue the pursuit of such knowledge in addition to and along with the acquisition of practical knowledge in the course of, as well as by means of, the discharge of their daily duties. This was what Dr. Miller meant by his dictum—"Be students while you live."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

To achive success in life a man should possess firstly, aptitude for work, secondly, will to work i.e. perseverance and lastly, insight into the character of men he has to deal with. Lord Alverston, who was Chief Justice of England before Lord Reading, began life when he had hardly six pence in his pocket. But by dint of ability and perseverance he rose to the forefront of his profession and was able to pay his father's enormous debts. He was one of the best Judges of England. He used to say that man cannot but succeed if he applies himself heart and soul to his work and perseveres in it. So you must realize that perseverance is essential for success in life; for, without it, your knowledge and learning will be of no avail. It is your good fortune that the Osmania University has equipped you with sound knowledge and it now rests with you to muster courage to succeed in life. But bear in mind that for success in life, a knowledge of your fellowmen or rather correct insight into human nature is as necessary as courage and perseverance. Such insight will give you so much self-confidence as to make perseverance easy and less irksome.

INSIGHT INTO HUMAN NATURE.

Nevertheless, the knowledge you have acquired from books which is based on the theories and experience of the past and present scholars and men of action, must have created in you the right insight into human nature. The science of statistics has made it possible for us, by the use of curves based on numerous observations and repeated experiments, to understand and forecast what a group of persons would do under particular circumstances. Take for instance a company of travellers journeying in a forest; say there are a hundred of them, men and women. How do you think this crowd of people will behave if a roaring tiger attacks them suddenly? Assuredly ninety per cent of them will lose their presence of mind and in utter confusion take to their heels and sciamble for their safety. Six per cent. of them will most likely swoon and fall down to become a helpless prey to the beast. Only three or four per cent. will probably have the courage to stand and face the enemy at the risk of their lives. (I have used the words "assuredly," "likely" and probably just to denote different stages of understanding, or rather, forecasting the mob action). But it is extremely difficult to single out from the group who will swoon and who will face the tiger and who will fly away for life; whether Hinda will swoon whether Zaid will face the tiger or whether Khalid will run away. This is possible only when you have equipped yourself with the correct insight into human nature. Psychology may help you in this direction but it does not suggest to you any laws which are applicable to every individual alike. What will help you on the other hand with a fair amount of certainty is your own trained common sense. It, therefore, behoves you to study the individual temperaments and dispositions of every one of those who come into daily contact with you, especially of those who are related to you by kinship, so that you may know what any one of them would do under certain circumstances and what you should do at the time for or against him. This is why I have said that for success in life you must have, not only ability and perseverance, but also knowledge of individuals or rather insight into their character.

HUMAN DESIRES.

I need not suggest to you that human happiness depends on the elimination of those factors which cause pain and misery and on the multiplication of those which promote joy and happiness. "Pleasure" and "pain" are relative terms; their true significance depends on a man's personality and his environment; pleasure at times converts itself into pain and vice versa. But educated men like you must strive to attain a high standard of happiness according to your own ideals. No hard and fast rule of conduct can fix or define it absolutely though it may serve as a guide to a man of good character.

Human desires are innumerable. But as their ultimate object or goal is either to gain pleasure or to avoid pain as much as possible, we can for all practical purposes roughly classify human desires in two categories: one class of desires will be those that tend towards gain in certain directions, the other class will be of those desires that tend towards saving of some loss in other directions. If you exclude from either category desires which are impossible of satisfaction the remaining ones can be enumerated roughly if every educated man can compute how many desires arose in his mind and how many of them were satisfied or remained unsatisfied, so that a rough and ready measure of a man's happiness for a particular day will be a fraction whose denominator will be the number of all possible desires and the numerator will be the number of desires satisfied that day.

THE OLD IDEAL.

You know the world is never at rest. Men and matters are not the same or similar for any length of time. If time passed in the last century as if it ran past us, the time in the present passes as if it flies over us. In good old days when there were no telephones and motor cars, one had ample time to think well before committing oneself to a deliberate act. That is not possible in these days of wireless and aeroplanes when one cannot devote much thought to the work in hand the consequently runs the risk of failure unless one possesses the power of quick decision. At the same time, in these days, the number of men's desires tends to increase while the number of desires which can be satisfied tends steadily to decrease. The population of every civilized country seems to increase every decade and the means of sustenance appear to decrease, so much so that where the fractional measure of oddinary happiness was 20 per cent. before, it is now but 20 per cent. When happiness continues to decrease in this way, I do not hesitate to impress upon you the necessity of adopting the ideal of plain living and high thinking. This old ideal is based on the best lessons of history and economics and requires no commendation from me. Suffice it to say that high thinking should become your second nature and plain living your ideal of life and labour as it was with the students of days gone by. It will certainly help you in the adequate adaptation of yourselves to your environment.

MAIN OBJECT OF UNIVERSITY.

I have so far been trying to draw your attention to how you should be influenced by your environment. I now propose to draw your attention to how you should in your turn influence your environment. Years ago I heard a lecture by a German professor. In rather blunt but picturesque language he said that the main object of a University should be to render its 'alumni' fit for the task of "bread-catching" and "bread-giving." By the word "bread" he did not mean merely food for the body but food for the soul as well. And under food for the soul he included the fine arts such as poetry, music and painting. What the Professor really intended to convey was that out of gratitude for taking "bread" from those who could give it to you must in turn become the means of "breadgiving" to those in need of it. Just as you have been influenced and have profited by your environment so should that environment be influenced and profited by you also. In other words, just as the Osmania University has taught you how to keep your body and soul pure and clean, so it is your duty, as the recepients of its Degrees, to help your kith and kin, your friends and countrymen, to keep their bodies and souls, their outward and inward lives, pure and clean.

Brother graduates, promise your University that your knowledge and your good deeds will be a source of light and leading unto others. Books on Ethics explain how you should make self-sacrifice effective; I need not discuss it here. But remember you cannot lead a happy life unless you make others happy. In bidding your farewell your University can give you no better advice than "Be happy and make others happy." I conclude my address with the philosopher Saadi's lines:—

Remember the day when you were born,
All were laughing but you were crying;
Lead such a life that when you die,
Others should weep while you go laughing.

IS COMMUNISM A CRIME?

Mr. Joglekar's Parting Message.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar who was arrested on Monday has issued the following:—

As I write this, on my return from an extensive Organisation tour on the G.I.P. Line, an arrest warrant is pending execution against me and several of my colleagues have already been marched away ahead of me. Fully conscious of the events that are to happen in the immediate future I make the following statement for the enlightenment of the public:—

I have been openly carrying on the work of Labour organisation with the distinct object of putting an end to the exploitation under which the toiling mass of this land are suffering. The workers and peasants of the land are the real masters of all the wealth and produce of the soil. They alone have a true title to the use of all these necessities of life. The rising tide of the conscious organisation of the toilers of the land cannot be stemmed in.

APPEAL TO INTELLIGENTSIA.

Before I am clapped in the four walls of the prison I appeal to all the intelligentsia of the land including the Congresswallas, I have great respect for their patriotism and spirit of sacrifice. I love them all for their noble aspirations for the liberation of this unfortunate land, and I humbly beg to draw their attention to the toiling millions that need their hand of assistance in their bitter struggle of existance.

We have with our humble services kindled the fire of conscious determination in the masses to be free and happy in this land. They have been too long neglected as illiterate and, therefore, of no consequence by their literate and advanced section of society. I humbly beg to point out that, they have criminally underestimated the place of the masses in the order of the society.

The humble contribution of our service to humanity—the events of the past few years is glaringly before the public and I earnestly appeal to my literate brethren to realize the legitimate place of the masses in the scheme of the Society. The conscious workers and peasants of the land organised in their fight for establishment of better conditions of life are the real force and true sanction for the movement of liberation.

I and my colleagues have tried to bring home the truth of this fact to all sincere and public spirited people.

The Youth League and the radical section of the Congress are gradually getting convinced about this and I am glad of it. The sooner we get conscious workers from the ranks of the intelligentsia for the task of organising the dail, struggle for existence of the workers and peasants of the soil, the better for the moment of the liberation of the land. That alone is the real road to salvation.

The masses have manifested in unmistakable terms, their potential strength the events of past two or three years are the standing proof of the same.

I appeal to all the Youth Leaguers and the radical Congressmen as well as to the right wingers of the Trade Union movement to rise to the occasion and hold aloft the banner. By our humble efforts we have created the crises and it is the hour of trial of the youths of the land to carry through successfully.

DO NOT BE DISHEARTENED.

I hope Pandit Jawaharlal, Sjt. Srinivas Iyengar, Sjt. Nariman, Sjt. Subhash Bose, Sjt. Chimanlal and others of the Congress Radicals as also Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Bakhale, Giri and other Right-wingers of the Labour movement will respond to this humble appeal of the brother-worker of the same cause and I trust they will put themselves in front of the rising tide mass consciousness, and march on the onward rush of the movement. In the end I appeal to the workers and peasants of the land. I trust these persecutions of their leadership will not in any way dishearten them.

Workers must rise triumphant and come forth in their numbers to shoulder the responsibilities of the movement. If some of the intelligentsia are declassed enough to plunge themselves in the movement in this hour of need, well and good. But my appeal to workers is not to be dependent on any such imported assistance. I have tried unceasingly to impress upon the workers that they have to chalk out their own salvation.

The spirit of self-reliance with a class conscious working class determination backed by the strength of self-confidence will alone stand them in the hour of need and carry the banner of working class movement to ultimate success. I am proud to confess that the workers are going conscious of their roll and I appeal to them to keep up their tradition and strong Union organisation with perfect Committee workings in the real strength of the movement and I hope workers will pursue their way to stick to them with unflinching energy and undaunted spirit.

I trust by the time we return, we shall have the opportunity and good fortune to offer our services for much stronger and grown up movement, and nothing will please me most than an occasion to put myself in the movement as a soldier in the fighting line. I am confident the workers by their courage and persistency will create such a position and by their Committee workings will throw out the adequate leadership from their own ranks.

Workers of the World Unite!
You have to lose but your chains
And you have a world to conquer!

CONSPIRACY IN PATIALA STATE.

—:o:—

POLICE COME ACROSS IMPORTANT CLUES.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

PATIALA, Mar. 25.

It is understood that during the recent Akali agitation in Patiala State the local police came into possession of important clues relating to a conspiracy involving certain Akali prisoners anad others. These clues are being vigorously followed up by the police and important revelations are expected.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL AND YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA AGAINST DRINK.

RAJKOT, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Balvantray Mehta who are touring in Kathiwar to create public opinion in connection with the forthcoming Kathiawar Political Conference as well as the first session of the Kathiawar Youth Conference reached here last evening from Wadhwan. On their way they halted at Chotila and did some useful work amongst the youths there.

Last night Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Balvantray Mehta addressed two largely attended meetings and speaking on the present situation they exhorted all the present to attend both the conferences at Morvi.

Mr. Manilal Kothari speaking to the youths who attended the meeting in large numbers said the Youth Conference would open a new era of work for them and if they took up the work in right earnest they were sure to attain necessary discipline and proper inspiration for true service of the Motherland.

Mr Kalidas Parekh, a leading lawyer and President Youth Vyayam Mandal appealed to the youths to respond to the call of duty and give a proper account of themselves.

Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Balvantray Mehta are reaching Jamnagar this evening. They have received Rs. 1700 from two of their friends in response to their appeal for money for the Youth Conference.—Free Press.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN," STARTS FOR JERUSALEM.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Friedrichshafen.—The transatlantic airship, "Graf Zeppelin", started to-day on a four days cruise to Jerusalem and back. M. Leohe, President of the Reichstag, is among the 28 passengers Reuter.

SIR M. HABIBLLAH ON IDEALS OF UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT DELHI UNIVERSITY

DELHI, March 23.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Pro-Chancellor, presiding over the Convocation of the Delhi University, held that one of the ideals of a University should be to beautify and make attractive the surroundings of the students such as the influences of nature, tradition and comradeship, which only could make them immune to influences that threatened evil. Referring to the future of the Delhi University the Education Member said that he set before himself the ideal of making it the Oxford of the East. He stated that the stages in which the ideal of unitary teaching and residential University was to be reached by the Delhi University were still the subject of discussion. He was glad to say that the discussions were proceeding in the right direction and when they were complete the Government would take decisions on the Delhi University Committee's report.—A. P.

MUSLIMS AND JUSTICITES TO OPPOSE

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

It is understood that if Mr. Satyamurthi's adjournment motion to consider the conduct of Mr. Abbas Ali Khan the Chief Presidency Magistrate is allowed by the Governor, it will be opposed by all the Muslim members irrespective of their political complexion. Most of the "Justicites" will also oppose the motion which, if it is pressed, stands very little chance of being carried even if the officials remain neutral.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, March 25.

MEERUT ARRESTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons a series of questions were asked with regard to the arrests in India. Commander Kenworthy asked whether Earl Winterton was quite sure that under cover of arrests of plotters against the King 'bona fide' Trade Union officials had been arrested as well.

Earl Winterton replied that it did not matter whether a man was a 'bona fide' Trade Union official. If he committed crime, he would be arrested like anyone else.

Mr. Thurtle: Will Government urge on the Government of India the desirability of bringing these men to trial as early as possible?

Earl Winterton: Yes. That is entirely a reasonable request and of course it will be carried out.

Earl Winterton pointed out that it was necessary that the case should be prepared, but there would be no avoidable delay.

Mr. Saklatvala: Why are persons arrested at Calcutta to be tried at Meerut?

Earl Winterton: Because the warrants were issued from Meerut.

Replying to another question of Mr. Saklatvala Earl Winterton said that the nature and extent of Communist connection of 31 arrested persons would appear in the course of the trial and he was not prepared to make any further statement about them at present. He added that 17 of the arrested persons were reported to be officials or members of Trade Unions.

Mr. Saklatvala alleged that the Magistrate of Meerut had issued warrants wholesale over all parts of the country beyond his jurisdiction.

Earl Winterton replied that the Magistrate had not issued warrants beyond his jurisdiction and Mr. Saklatvala was making very serious charge against magistrate.—Reuter.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION

—:o:—

Introduction in Kashmir State

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir was presented with two addresses on Saturday on behalf of the Jammu Municipality and the Dogra Sadar Sabha, on His Highness' successful work in Europe and on the recent conferment of G.C.I.E., by the King Emperor.

Address of Municipality spoke of the numerous beneficient reforms which have been introduced by His Highness in the State during his reign Especially,the establishment of the High Court of Judicature. and . It must be mentioned that the Jammu Municipality has a predominant non-official element only three of the fourteen members being officials. The Dogra Sadar Sabha alluded to the necessity of administrative reforms in the State. . Both the addresses congratulated His Highness on the recent mark of royal favour evidenced by the conferment of the title of G.C.I.E.

RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

His Highness in the joint reply to the addresses spoke as follows:

"I thank you warmly for your loyal addresses of welcome on my return from Europe. I also thank you for your congratulations on the honour conferred upon me by His Majesty the King Emperor and on my election as Prochancellor of the Chamber of Prince. I welcome the suggestions which you have made in your address, and I can assure you that no step forward that can reasonably be taken will fail to receive my full and sympathetic consideration. I am glad to find that in a great majority of cases it has been found possible to take action in accordance with your requests. But it does occasionally happen that the action which non-official opinion suggests, is not feasible to those who have to bear the responsibility of Government. I will take as an instance the removal of restrictions on the Press and Platform to which the Dogra Sabha refer in their address. You know perfectly well that these restrictions are entirely in the public interest. The prevalence of communal feeling in our neighbouring tracts and the absence thereof in this State is sufficient proof of the wisdom of the policy: before such restriction can be removed there should be a wider diffusion of education and a deep and proper sense of public responsibility."

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIES.

The problem of middle class unemployment is being dealt with in various ways. The scope for employment of state subjects in Government Department has already been considerably enlarged. New technical schools are being opened every year and additional facilities provided for the development of new industries. Provision has been made in the current year's Budget for grant of loans to private industralists. The question of the development of mineral resources of the State is a very large one and has been under consideration for some time. Various aspects of this question have been considered. I am glad to note the improvements that have been made in the city of Jammu and congratulate the Minister-in-Charge, the President and the Members on their success. Them grant pleasure in announcing that Primary Education in ate Municipal towns has move been made free & comful sory at State epense. I hope to be able to introduce a similar measure for girls in due course. I am also directing my Home Minister to prepare a draft Regulation to prevent the growing evil of juvenile smoking. In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you once again for your loyal sentiments and wish you all every happiness and prosperity."

The Municipality and the Dogra Sadar Sabha were at Home to His Highness after the presentation of the address.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JOGLEKAR SPRINGS UP A SURPRISE.

Continued from page 7.

dependence of the Indian people. (Applause.)

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OUGHT TO BE OUR SLOGAN.

Complete independence must be their slogan in future. They were not concerned with the arrest of any particular individual. What they were concerned with was the policy underlying these arrests. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Calcutta and yet Earl Winterton denied that it was a fact. (Laughter.) The arrests only showed that Government were afraid of the consciousness of their own guilt.

Adverting to the bonfires all over the country, Mr. Mehta remarked that the bonfire of foreign cloth was the bonfire of foreign occupation. Every yard of foreign cloth that was burnt was so much of foreign mentality burnt. (Cheers.)

FORCE OF LABOUR ACKNOWLEDGED.

He was glad that Government had at last acknowledged the force of the Labour movement in this country. The arrests of these 31 persons was the clearest indication that they were on the right lines in their activities. The policy of repression, moreover, showed that there was no hope of any conciliation. A deadly struggle was in sight and they had all to prepare themselves to meet it in an effective manner. What remained for them to do was to carry on a ceaseless propaganda for the acquisition of complete independence. They had all to get ready to be arrested at any moment when everybody's turn would come. In conclusion, he implored his hearers to steel themselves with the determination that their mission must spread earlier and faster than the policy of repression which was bound to grow in volume and intensity as the events moved on.

Mr. B. T. Desai asked the public to utilize the opportunity given to them by their benign Government, in taking faster strides towards their goal. He made a fervent appeal to all the parties to sink their petty differences in this supreme hour of trial and give a united front to the common enemy.

COMRADE JOGLEKAR OVATED.

At this stage, Comrade Joglekar entered the meeting hall and was greeted with a clamorous applause. Pressed to speak, he observed that he had come there to tell them that the Meerut "conspiracy" case was only a veiled policy of repression. That policy was an attack directed against the Labour movement which, he said, had struck terror into the heart of Government.

Proceeding he said Government knew it full well that if the workers were properly organised and made to stand on their legitimate and just rights, British Imperialism would come to an end. (Applause.)

I WASN'T HIDING.

Referring to his arrest, he made it clear that he was not hiding anywhere. It was no fault of his if the Police could not clap him earlier. It was the duty of the Police to arrest him when he returned to Bombay from his organisation tour, but they did not do so. It was their folly if they missed the opportunity.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

In feeling tones, Comrade Joglekar appealed to what he styled as intelligentsia to take the lead in organising the workers. He was glad that Government had given recognition to the Labour movement in India. Their arrests, he pointed out, was proof positive to show that what they were doing was entirely in the interests of the country. It was now for those who remained behind to keep the flag flying. Finally, he appealed to the Youth League and other patriotic organisations to carry on the work which was left unfinished. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla then moved the resolution of the meeting. He emphasized the fact that people in this country were not going to be frightened by this new policy of repression.

IS COMMUNISM A CRIME?

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas seconded the resolution. The new policy of repression, he remarked, was most unprecedented in the history of this country. In effect, that policy was launched with a deliberate purpose of snatching away the public workers from the Labour movement. Was Communism a crime? he asked. Was it not a national right of people to adopt any economic system that suited them best? In his opinion, Communism was any day better than the present system of exploitation. (Cries of hear, hear.) He saw no reason why Communism in India could not thrive independently of Russia or any other foreign country.

LADIES' SEND-OFF TO COMRADES.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta bade a hearty farewell to all the arrested comrades The more the repression, she said, the greater the agitation.

Mrs. Girjabai Bhat gave a hearty send-off to Mr. Joglekar.

KHADDAR ABOVE CRITICISM.

Mr. Lester Hutchinson who was then called upon to speak, was making some sarcastic remarks about Khaddar when he was instantly pulled up by the President. Mr. Mehta made it clear that since the meeting was convened under the auspices of the Congress Committee, it was but his duty to disallow any derogatory observations against Khaddar. After a good deal of tussle, the speaker was allowed to continue his speech on the policy underlying the recent arrests.

Mr. Lester Hutchinson made a short speech in the course of which he frankly told the audience that by actions and not merely by passing resolutions could they effectively meet the policy of repression. They must make a resolve to organise themselves and carry on the work which the arrested leaders had begun.

Mr. Lalji Pendse, in a vehement Marathi speech, assured his colleague, Comrade Joglekar, that the Labour movement was not going to receive any set-back. If the leaders had gone, the spirit they had roused was there and that would guide those of them that had remained behind, in the arduous task that was ahead.

Mr. B. G. Kher affirmed that no amount of repression would crush the spirit of the movement that had been started in the country. He took occasion to warn the Government that the new policy of repression was detrimental even to their interests.

INDIAN PEOPLE WILL PLAY THEIR PART.

Mr. B. G. Horniman regarded the arrests as a matter for jubilation since they were an indication of the fact that at last Government was going to give them a fight. He was certain that the people of India would be able to play their part. The speaker assured Comrade Joglekar and through him the other arrested leaders that in their trial they had the sympathy of the whole nation and especially of the people of Bombay. He hoped that the places vacated by the arrested leaders would be duly filled by patriotic young Indians.

The President then put the resolution to vote. It was carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta garlanded Comrade Joglekar and assured him that whatever might be the differences of opinion, the Indian National Congress stood for the fullest expression of views.

TOUCHING PARTING SCENES.

Several young men made brief farewell speeches bidding the comrades "good luck" and "bon voyage". Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy assured Comrade Joglekar that the Labour Unions had gone to the care of competent young men.

After the meeting was over, Comrade Joglekar was arrested by the Police and taken in a car to the Princess Street Police Station.

The parting scenes were most touching. With tearful eyes a number of young men followed the Police car up to a distance. and bade Comrade Joglekar affectionate followed the Police car up to a distance farewell.

PROPOSED ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

First Session to be held in Bombay Next Year

—:o:—

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS OF EAST

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has addressed the following to the Secretaries of the National Trade Union Centres in Asia, the Indian coloured workers' Organizations in Africa and the Indian Unions affiliated to the All-India Trading Union Congress.

"During the sittings of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1925 discussions took place between Labour Representatives from India and Japan and it was decided to hold an Asiatic Labour Conference in Shanghai in 1926. In pursuance of this decision, some correspondence passed between the undersigned and Mr. Bunzi Suzuki, President of the Confederation of Japanese Labour. The undersigned tried also to get into touch with the other National Trade Union Centres in other Asiatic countries, but he failed to get response except from the General Secretary, General Federation of Jewish Labour, Palestine. As a result of this, it was found, especially on account of the troubled situation in China, that it was difficult to hold the Conference in China at the time proposed.

The idea was again discussed between the representatives of Japan and India during the session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928 and the following memorandum was approved by them:—

PROPOSED ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS.

"Whereas the existence of the Inferior conditions of Labour in certain countries are constituting a definite menace to the progress of the other countries as mentioned in the preamble of the Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles;

"Whereas the international solidarity of the workers of all countries can be realised completely among the workers only when they are placed under common working conditions;

"Whereas the workers in India, Japan, China and other Eastern countries, are subject to greater exploitation and are less protected by the national laws and other social measures;

"Whereas the workers in the Eastern countries having come in contact frequently with each other and the negotiations having already been made between Mr. Joshi and Mr. Suzuki regarding the proposed Asiatic Labour Congress in 1925:

"We, the undersigned, moved by sentiment of justice, humanity and the spirit of international solidarity, agree to organise, subject to the approval and sanction of the Labour Unions in the respective countries, the Asiatic Labour Congress at the earliest possible opportunity, if possible next year; and we propose the following for the considerations of the labour unions in the coutries concerned:—

VENUE OF CONGRESS.

1. The Congress shall be held annually in India, Japan and China and other Eastern Countries alternatively five or six weeks prior to the opening of the International Labour Conference; the definite date to be fixed through communications between the labour organisations of the countries concerned.

2. The Congress shall be composed of the representatives of the workers in India, China, Japan and other Eastern countries.

3. The agenda of the Congress shall include the discussions of the subjects on the agenda of the International Labour Conference and common labour problems of the Eastern countries, the solution of which requires the international co-operation.

4. The representatives shall report the progress made in each country on decisions adopted at the previous sessions of the Congress.

5. The first Congress shall be held in India if possible in 1929, with Mr. Suzuki as President. The presidents of the subsequent sessions shall be fixed by the preceding sessions.

6. Mr. N. M. Joshi from India, Mr. M. Yonekubo from Japan and a Workers' representative from China shall be the first secretaries of the first Congress which will appoint in its first session the permanent secretaries.

7. The travelling expenses shall be borne by each delegate attending the Congress and the expenses incurred during the Congress Session shall be borne by the country in which the Congress is held."

(Sd.) R. R. BAKHALE,
Asstt. Secretary All-India
Trade Union Congress.

(On behalf of Mr. Chaman Lall, Indian workers' delegate to 1928 International Labour Conference).

(Sd.) M. YONEKUBO,
Japanese Workers' Delegate to the 1928 Geneva International Labour Conference.

London, July 17, 1928.

JHARIA DECISION.

At the Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Jharia in December 1928 the following resolution was passed:—

"This Congress, in order to draw closer together the exploited workers of the East, hereby decides, in accordance with the memorandum signed jointly by Mr. Yonekubo, the Japanese Workers' Delegate to the last International Labour Conference and Mr. Chaman Lall, the Indian Workers' Delegate, to issue invitations to the organised Trade Unions of Asiatic workers including the Indian Coloured Workers' Organisations in Africa for the holding of an Asiatic Labour Conference as early as possible in Bombay with the object of concerting measures for effective joint action against Asiatic and African workers, for the purpose of combating the threat of war and of achieving the liberation of the working classes from the dictatorship of capitalist classes."

CANNOT BE READY THIS YEAR.

But it was soon found that it was difficult to get into touch with other National Trade Union Centres and get ready for successful conference this year. So the undersigned inquired from the Japanese representives what their opinion was and Mr. Yonekubo, Workers' Delegate to the 1928 I.L.C., replied that the regular Asiatic Conference might be held next year and they agreed to hold the preliminary consultations in the month of August when their representatives would be proceeding to Geneva for the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN APRIL 1930.

It is now proposed that the Conference would be held in April 1930 at Bombay instead of in April 1929 as was proposed previously, over which Mr. Suzuki will preside. It is the desire of the All-India Trade Union Congress that representatives from all Asiatic countries should be invited and they are requested to respond to the invitation. If more than one National Trade Union Centre exists in any country on account of difference in opinion on policy, all such centres will be invited to the Conference.

THE AGENDA.

The Agenda of the Congress shall include the discussions of the subjects on the agenda of the International Labour Conference and common Labour problems of the Eastern countries the solution of which requires the international co-operation as mentioned in clause (3) of the agreement. The subjects that will form the agenda of the first Conference are not yet decided: and suggestions are invited from the National Trade Union Centres from all countries as to the subjects which should form part of the Agenda. Suggestions are also invited as to the duration of the Conference. It is suggested that the Conference may be held for one week. The exact dates on which the Conference is to be held and other particulars will be fixed a little later.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Suggestions are invited even on these points, and on any others, which any National Trade Union Centre in any country would like to make. If all the arrangements of the Conference are to be made successful, it is necessary that replies to this circular are promptly sent, so that the A.I.T.U. Congress may know the wishes of the National Trade Union Centres and may be able to make arrangements for the Conference accordingly."

MR. JHABWALA TELLS THE TALE

—:o:—

HOW HE WAS SPIRITED AWAY

DELHI, March 21.

I am perfectly innocent of any crime whatsoever said Mr. Jhabwala, the labour leader of Bombay, interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" representative at the Delhi Railway Station. He was under police custody and was being taken to Meerut.

He said his story of arrest was rather amusing. At 11-30 p.m. last night a press reporter of an Anglo-Indian paper knocked at his door and enquired, "Do you know anything about the uprooting of railway lines on the B. B. and C. I. Railway?" Mr Jhabwala told him, he knew nothing about it. He simply knew that gangmen on the B. B. and C. I. Ry were on strike

UNEXPECTED ARREST.

At 4-30 a.m. over twenty policemen, headed by a Superintendent of Police raided his house and told his boy that there was a warrant for his father. He came out and a warrant under section 121 A. I. P. C. was shown to him and he was told "you are under arrest now."

His house was then searched and the following articles were found (1) "Malini," a book of verse written by him five years ago, explaining the doctrine of non-violence; (2) A copy of India and China by Mr. Spratt (3) A volume of Shakespeare's Works; (4) Cooper's poems (5) A photograph of Sawarkar brothers; (6) A photograph of the Bhusaval Labour conference.

He was then brought in a car to Bandra Ry. Station by the Police Superintendent and seated there for 3 hours. The police officials informed the members of his family that he would be entrained for Meerut from Victoria Terminus, but soon after the officer changed his plan and took him in a car at high speed all the way long to Kalyan junction over 40 miles from Bombay, while his relations and friends waited at Victoria station.

At Kalyan he was accommodated in a second class compartment under the charge of Mr. Thornhill, a European police officer and 6 policemen, who slept in his compartment on the floor.

When asked by the "Hindustan Times" representative, as to where his other comrades were arrested, he said he was ignorant of any happening since 5 a.m. yesterday and had no newspaper, to read. He was startled to find in the "Hindustan Times" that Government had made arrests all over India. He further said India's freedom is the task I have undertaken to discharge during my life-time and I believe that organisation of the masses alone will achieve that purpose. I am surprised why Government should have arrested me. I am innocent."

Dewan Chamanlal M. L. A. had a long conversation with Mr. Jhabwala and promised him that he would be reaching Meerut on Friday morning and would be defending his case till the end.

It is understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be approached to move for bail applications. Others arrested at Bombay are arriving on Friday morning.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AT MONTE CARLO

—:o:—

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATORS' COLLISION WITH POLICE.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Monte Carlo.—The constitutional crisis in the principality of Monaco as a result of at postponement of general elections reached its climax in a collision between the police and a party of seven demonstrators who went to the palace to demand an audience of Prince Monaco. Forty members of the police force had been drawn up to prevent the delegatas from entering palace. The Police fired revolvers in the air. The delegates replied by beating the police with sticks and forced entry into the Palace. The Chief of Police was injured in the scuffle. The delegates' resolution failed, however, when the Prince refused to see them and they left quietly. The Prince later issued a declaration that elections would be held in June. The trouble originally arose following a dispute between the Casino and public authorities over the management of a watering place as a result of which national and communal counsels resigned.—Reuter.

TORIES IN A FUNK.

—:o:—

JINGO PRESS ON SOCIALIST "MENACE"

"BIG BUSINESS" BACKS MR. BALDWIN

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Labour victories in the bye-elections with corresponding setback of the Twice have frightened the latter. The Tory here Press think the only way to keep the Socialists out is to support Mr. Lloyd George Big Business is up against both Liberal and Labour, against the former because Mr. Lloyd George is still unprincipled and with a large majority his primal democratic instincts might perhaps get uppermost and the latter is distrusted for obvious reasons.

Business Magnates led by Lord Inchcape are issuing confidential circulars to follow businessmen all over the country appealing to them to rally round Mr. Stanley Baldwin in order to ensure complete disappearance of the Socialist menace.—Free Press Beam Service.

FIRST AIR MAIL TO INDIA.

—:o:—

SIR S. HOARE AS PASSENGER

LONDON, March 25.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, will be a passenger in the first airmail plane to India.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH AIR MAIL SERVICE

TO OPERATE ALONG ROUTE ORIGINMLLY PLANNED

LONDON March, 23.

Reuter is authoriatively informed that now there is every prospect that the air mail service to India will operate through Italy along the route originally planned and that the service will be inaugurated on 30th March.

MAILS TO BE CARRIED.

With reference to reports that the Post Office is not sending letters by the new Indian air-mail, Reuter learns from well-informed quarters that there is no question of aeroplanes not carrying letters and that several thousands of letters have already been received.—Reuter.

ECHOES OF AN OLD QUARREL

LLOYD GEORGE AND NORTHCLIFFE

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The "Evening Standard" brings to life again the old Lloyd-George Northcliffe controversy. The paper reveals a quarrel between the two originated in 1917 when Lord Northcliffe in a letter to the Times refused the offer made to him secretly of air ministry. This was followed by Lord Cowdrayssresignation and by Lord Northcliffe's persistent attacks on Lloyd George who never forgave him. In 1918 Northcliffe sounded Lloyd George through Lords Reading and Beaverbrook for a place for himself on the peace delegation. Lloyd George declined but later suggested that Lord Northcliffe might as well take the House close to Paris so as to help in consultations. But when Lord Ntorhcliffe subsequently saw Mr. Llowd George and asked for warrant of appointment he refused to give him any such thing.—Free Press.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 13/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

Standing Orders

Standing Orders are regulations for the conduct of business. In India, the term is chiefly understood in its Military significance. Every soldier knows the meaning of Standing Orders.

Regulations for the conduct of any business, whether in the Army or in Civil life, have as their basis a time schedule, which can only be kept with the aid of a reliable time-keeper.

No finer or more inexpensive time-keeper exists than the WEST END "Jaz" ALARM. Not only does it keep consistently accurate time but it sounds the Alarm—promptly and emphatically—at any set time. Give Standing Orders to this Alarm Time-piece to warn you of your approaching duties and it will never fail you.

WEST END "JAZ" ALARM

LONG CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs.7
LONG INTERMITTENT ALARM Rs.7/6
White or Black Radium Dials either Model Rs.2 Extra.

KHADDAR
UNDER SEARCHLIGHT
BY
ANIL BARAN ROY

A booklet on the economic and moral values of Khaddar.

Price As. 2

Obtainable from :—

THE HINDUSTAN OFFICE,
DALAL STREET, : : : FORT

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

—:o:—

CLAIM OF SHOLAPUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposal of the Belgaum Maharashtrians to convene the next session of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan at Belgaum next May, has brought into prominence the vexed question of Karnatak Unification. This proposal is causing a lot of misunderstanding and heartburning among the two sets of people concerned. It is thought by the Kannadigas and I think rightly that this stunt is a deliberate affront and is thrown out as a challenge to the Kannad-speaking people that Belgaum does not belong to Karnatak but to Maharashtra. If the Conference is really meant to be such a challenge. I think the idea is simply intolerable to the entire Kanarese world; because Belgum has never been nor is it ever going to be a part of Maharashtra. Such an attempt will be nothing but a parody of history. The mere fact of some Marathi people inhabiting the city of Belgaum is no justification for a claim of this kind to be put forward. Historically and culturally Belgaum is a Kanarese tract. Simply because its geographical position has favoured the immigration of some Marathi people in search of livelihood from the Konkan and that its bracing climate has induced some Marathi rich men to make it their permanent home cannot serve as an excuse for claiming it as their own. These circumstances are pure accidents which cannot alter the historical and cultural complexion of the place. Such being the case, the Marathi people can never justify their claim which is palpably grotesque and unwarranted by facts and history.

Had their motives been more straightforward one would expect that the Maharashtrians would have chosen some such place as Poona, Sangli or Kolhapur, where conference of the kind contemplated would have been in more naturat surroundings and atmosphere. The moment chosen also is very inopportune, for the agitation of Karnatak Unification is very strong at the present time and nothing tickles the Kannad people more than this question at present. Therefore the result of this will be that the Maharashtrians will incur greater hatred by insisting on their proposal being carried out.

This brings us to the question as to what we Kannadigas should do in view of this militant attitude of the Maharashtrians. I think that we must start a strong agitation in protest of this, because we must protect our homes and borders from these aggressions First step towards this direction would be to hold our Kannad Sahitya Sammelan at Sholapur next year. Sholapur is legitimately and rightfully ours, and its inclusion into the new province of Karnatak will only be a righting of a wrong done to Karnatak. For, apart from thte fact that Sholapur is historical, culturally and linguistically a part of Karnatak, its geographical situation makes it inevitable that it should be included in Karnatak. The whole of Sholapur taluka is predominantly Kanarese-speaking and its adjoining territories The mere fact that a portion of the Nizam's Dominions on the North, Akalkot State on the East and Bijapur District on the South will make this clear. Nobody need pretend that the population of the Akalkot State is anything but predominantly Kanarese. The mere fact that a portion of the inhabitants of the city of Sholapur speak Marathi does not make it a Marathi tract because a very large portion of the city population consists of immigrants from villages round about-who have come to the city in search of employment in the Mills. A very large proportiton of these immigrants also speak nothing but Kanarese. Under these circumstances it would be unnatural under the new regime for Sholapur to remain in Maharashtra. And we need make no secret of this claim any longer. The Memorandum submitted by the Karnatak Unification Sangh to the All-Parties Conference has definitely included Sholapur as a part of the future province of Karnatak; and this idea should be followed up to its fruition. Therefor holding of our Kannad Sahitya Sammelan here will not only contribute towards this end but will also create the required consciousness among the people over here.

I do not propose to mention all the woes of Sholapur in this article but let me only say that its unnatural inclusion in Maharashtra has killed the native cultural instincts of the Kannad people here. They do not know their own history nor that of Sholapur. They have forgotten that till 1832 Sholapur was a part and parcel of Karnatak. Their literary tastes have become perverted; their ancient achievements in Art and Poetry are a sealed book to them. There is not a single Kaharess school in the whole of the District. Their children though their home language is purely Kanrese-are forced to learn Marathi in primary school and through the medium of Marathi in higher schools. The Court language is Marathi in spite of the fact that a very large section of the litigant public is Kanrese-speaking. My own experience as a lawyer in these courts has brought to my notice the fact that administration of justice visibly suffers owing to the absence of Kanarese as a Court language here. Therefore, I consider that just as the Belgaum Marathi people succeeded recently in getting Marathi recognised as a Court language at Belgaum the Kanarese people of Shalapur must try to have Kanarese as a Court language here.

However, finally it is hoped that the Maharashtrians will open their eyes betimes and see that no good will come out of their illegitimate propaganda. Let not Karnatak be made a battleground for Karnatakis and Maharashtrians to draw their swords on, against each other. Let both of them together work up the scheme of unification of Karnatak patriotically, so that mother Karnatak may be able to nourish both her children well.—Yours etc.

M. S. SIRDAR.

Sholapur.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

—:o:—

TIPPU'S MESSAGE

All the jewellery belonging to the Maharani of Cooch Behar has now been recovered by the Delhi Police. It is said that the Maharani has consented to distribute prizes worth Rs. 3,500 among the police officers concerned with the investigations.—("Tej.")

The Text-Book Committee of the Punjab University has again decided to give the monopoly for priuting text-books for schools to Messrs. Gulab Singh and Sons, the well-known publishers of Lahore. This year there was a tough tussle since there were several competitors in the field.—("Bande Mataram.")

"The horizon of Afghanistan is very dark at the present time. Afghan blood is being shed in the name of Islam. Muslim women are being made widows and it is said that all these tyrannies are being committed at the instance of religious leaders who are said to led by the Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar. This Pir is now busy striking at the very root of the independence of Afghanistan simply for his selfish ends. Pirs of this type are a source of shame to Islam. How long will such unworthy persons be left to foment internecine war amongst the Musalmans? Why are the Farangi Mahal Ulema, Lucknow; Nizamul Mashaikh, Delhi; Khadimul Haramain, Lucknow; All-India Muslim League; Tablighul Islam, Ambala, and other Muslim organisations, sitting idle and why do they not gather together and issue a unanimous fatwa to the effect that Amanullah is a Mussalman and a true Mussalman and that it is nothing but a sin to wage war against him? Why are the Ulema of Deoband, Bareilly, Delhi and Lucknow keeping quiet? They should publicly declare that Islam does not consist in beards and the modes of dress. I am glad that Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Maulavi Kifayatullah and Pir Fazl Shah have issued statements in support of Amanullah. But time has come when regular propaganda should be carried on in favour of the ex-King."—("Peshwa.")

"Zamindar" learns that Bacha-e-Saqu has arrested three Indian Muslim muhajirs and has thrown them in the jail The names of these persons are Ghulam Muhammad Aziz Amritsari, Hakim Muhammad Aslam and Mir Muhammad Baluch.

In the course of an article in "Hamdard", Mr. Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, opines that the so-called reforms granted by Government to India are nothing but a plaything.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal has written fine couplets in Persian for the Id number of "Inqilab" in which he states that he had been to the mausoleum of Tippu Sultan and the message delivered by the Sultan is as follows: "If you cannot live like heroes in this world, then you should understand that dying like heroes is the real secret of life."—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi": Seth Harun Jaafar, Member, Council of State, came to see me to-day (14th February). He has, by his personal efforts, persuaded Lord Irwin to issue orders regarding the laying out of a garden round about the tomb of Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal King.—("Darwesh.")

The case against "Taqat" of Delhi, is now postponed to 28th instant. The charge against the editor is that he has, by means of his articles, created disaffection against the Ruler of Bhopal.—("Hamdard.")

KATHIAWAR COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

FIRST SESSION TO BE HELD AT MORVI

RAJKOT, Mar. 22.

A representative meeting of the Kathiawar merchants was held on the 20th inst. at Dharemudrasinhji Cloth Market Hall, Rajkot, under the Chairmanship of Sheth Abdul Karim Haji Gani of Rajkot.

Various letters were received in reply to the circulating letter of the Secretaries, the prominent among which were from Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sheth Lalji Naranji, Sheth Jagjivan Ujamshi & Co., and Mr. J. K. Mehta, all of whom sympathised with the objects of the Chamber and were of opinion not to let go the opportunity of holding the Kathiawar Commercial Conference at Morvi along with the Kathiawar Political Conference.

URGENT NEED OF ESTABLISHING A CHAMBER.

The President explained the necessity of holding such a Conference. He said the establishment of the Chamber ought to have been made 50 years ago, and now that the merchants of Kathiawar have decided to work seriously through this Chamber, the meeting should have no hesitation to resolve unanimously to hold the first session of the Kathiawar Commercial Conference at Morvi.

A resolution was passed unanimously that the time had come when it was absolutely necessary to discuss the ways and means for the betterment of Kathiawar trade at a conference of all the merchants and it was therefore resolved to hold the first session at Morvi. The meeting also resolved to change the name Western India Chamber of Commerce into "Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce."

A provisional Committee for propaganda in connection with the Conference and for securing members for the Reception Committee was formed of 23 members.—Free Press.

In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

YOUR JUDGMENT
may be worth Rs. 1,000/-!
BUY A
REMINGTON PORTABLE
TO-DAY
and exercise your skill
TO WIN ONE OF THE 51 PRIZES OFFERED

First Rs. 1,000 *Second* Rs. 500 *Third* Rs. 250.
3 of Rs. 100; 5 of Rs. 50; 10 of Rs. 25; 30 of Rs. 15.

Every purchaser of a REMINGTON PORTABLE whose order is placed with any REMINGTON OFFICE IN INDIA, BURMA OR CEYLON between 1st December, 1928 and 31st May, 1929 will be entitled to enter a competition which consists merely of placing in the order of their importance to the world products of the Remington factories.

BUY YOUR REMINGTON PORTABLE NOW

Full particulars and a voting form will be sent on application to any of the 40 Remington Offices in INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

More than 35,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co.(Bombay) Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

No. 2

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73/75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc. Price :—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Isaj Valdya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch :—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This [illegible] of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and [illegible] drugs. It has wonderful [illegible] up the system. It [illegible] man a man. This valuable [illegible] in large quantities not [illegible] Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs [illegible] the nobility, aristocracy and [illegible] this country but it is greatly [illegible]ized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills [illegible] Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
[illegible] (Kathiawar).
[illegible] Kemp and Co., Ltd.,

JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial,
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY to, DACCA

SIR R. GLANCY THE A. G. G. GOOD-BYE TO INDORE'S

—:o:—

NEW ELECTRIC POWER STATION AT INDORE

AN OUTRAGE IN HOLKER COLLEGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (C.I.) March 18.

This has been veritably a gala week at Indore. The retiring A.G.G. Sir R. Glancy and Lady Glancy were being feted. There was a banquet given in honor of the A. G. G. at the Manikbaug Palace. There were the usual toasts of H. M. the King and the Maharaja Holker. The Diwan in his post prandial speech eulogised the A. G.G. for the rare knack shown by him in looking after the interests of the State and also of the paramount Power the British Government. He was also praised for the proper education of the young Maharaja who is still reading at Oxford, and the general welfare of the Indore state. The Cabinet, the Diwan lamented, no doubt lost a great personal friend in Mr. Glancy whose help, advice and support have been a great value in the arduous task which the cabinet had to shoulder in governing the State. This cabinet consised of the same coiuncillors which guided the Ex-Maharaja Sir Tukojirao and who had eventually to abdicate his throne. There was an adequate reply from the A.G.G. who compared the Indore administration as vry high in rank amongst the States in India The A.G.G. was averse the indulge ing in comparisonsyet he had she boldness to say that the administration of Indore State as [illegible] and as second to none amongst the [illegible] he had seen. There was mutual adulation galore in these toast speeches. It will be interesting to note what the Indore public has to say about this administration. The banquet was followed by a garden party where the A.G.G. moved freely among the guests and bid them goodbye. On the 14th the wife of the Diwan was At Home to Lady Glancy at her residence in Baxi Baugh. On the 15th the Agri-Horticultural and the Baby Week Health Exhibition were opened by Sir R Glancy in the Biscoe Park. But for the addition of exhibits of schools and sanitation the exhibition would have proved a failutre. "I did not notice any special arrangements mae in demonstration to the rustic populace about the many plants and machinaries used in agriculture.

A NEW POWER HOUSE.

A new power house for the Electric supply of Indore wa s opened by the A. G. G. on the 12th instant. It has been christened the Glancy Power house. It will cost about about 11 to 12 lakhs of rupees. The building work is entrusted to Messrs Braithth Braithvaite Engineers Culcutta, and the English Electrical Co. are supplying the plant and machinaries. There were mutual adulatory speeches by the A.G.G., and the Diwan, in which Mr. Palairet, the European Director of Industries, was highly complimented for this new scheme. The old Indore Electric Power house which coast two and half lakhs to the State and which worked on the direct current 3 wires system has been condemned and the new system based on alterna ting current will be adapted. This will necessitate at a considerable cost the dismantling of distributing lines in the city and residency areas. This new system will also need the modification of the costly electric apparatus attached to the Tukojirao Hospital. All this means support to western plants and machines. In these days when we talk of Swadeshism it is indeed an advantage to have a European at the head of Industries and Commerce Department? Indorians enquire whether such a costly scheme was at all needed for Indore?

Col. Pritchard from Bharatpur has come to Indore to tak charge of the office of A.G.G. from Sir R. Glancy. This I hear is only a temporary arrangement, as Mr. L. Crump I.C.S., the ex Resident Mysore was expected on return from Europe to fill up this post.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN THE HOLKER COLEGE.

Mr. B. Y. Deshmukh a resident of Amraoti and a student Intermediate Arts residing in the college hostel was seriously wounded in the early morning hours to-day. The mysterious murderous assault was committed when the student was sleeping in the gallery of the hostel. The assailant is said to have used a sharp instrument which has caused a long wound on the forehead. The case has created quite a panic in the college students as the assailant is not yet traced. Indorians are surprised to find that the case is not yet given to the police for investigation. Mr. Deshmukh is removed to Tukojirao Hospital.

Opening the fourth session of the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference to-day at Albert Hall, Dr. W. S. Urquhart Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University said that the questions of the rights and privileges of teachers were important and deserved serious consideration. He appealed to them to avoid the introduction of extraneous motives in the considerations of academic questions.—A. P.

New Delhi Mar. 23rd.—The Delhi University Convocation was held this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Pro-Chancellor. Amongst nearly two hundred graduates taking their degree there were two ladies—Free Press.

GOVT.'S EXCISE POLICY

—:o:—

TOKEN CUT CARRIED IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, March 23.

At to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, Mr. A. W. Pim, answering questions, stated that nothing could yet be said regarding the date of the next general elections. It was probable that a session of the Council would be held in Nainital in June next, but nothing had been decided.

The discussion on demands for budget grants concluded today. The entire day was devoted to the debate on two motions for token cuts in the demands under the head "Excise". Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, moving a token reduction, quoted passages from the Report on the administration of the Excise Department in 1927-28 with a view to make out that there was a difference between the policy laid down in 1921-22 and that of the present administration. He observed that the report said little regarding progress towards the attainment of total abstinence but greatly lamented the loss of revenue. Licensing boards were created with a view to control the opening of new shops but they had now been reduced to the position of mere advisory bodies whose recommendations were often ignored and permission was granted for opening new shops contrary to their proposals.

GOVT. IN FAVOUR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Mr. V. N. Mehta, Secretary Industries and Education Department, said that the present Minister was not in office in 1927-28, which period was dealt with by the report referred to by Mr. Chintamani. Therefore, he added, the present Minister was not responsible for its contents. Mr. Mehta declared that the Government sincerely and seriously desired to attain total abstinence.

Maharajkumar Mahijit Singh, the Minister in charge of excise said that he had no intention of depriving the licensing boards of the very real power they had. It was only in exceptional cases that the Excise Commissioner did not agree with their recommendations.

Mr. Chintamani's motion for a token cut was rejected by 43 votes to 27.

TOKEN CUT CARRIED.

Pandit G. B. Pant, the Swarajist Leader moving a token cut, said that he had little faith in the Government's protestations that they sincerely desired to attain total abstinence. If so the Government would be reducing the number of shops every year, but the figures showed that the Government had done little in that direction since 1924. Pandit Pant's token cut urging the Government to take further steps [illegible]ainment of total abstinence was agreed to without opposition. The excise demand minus this sum was then voted.

The remaining budget demands were then voted without discussion as there was no time for discussion. Swarajists and Nationalists wanted to reject the entire demand under the head "Registration" which is included in Nawab Yusuf's portfolio. The demand was, however, voted by 48 votes to 19 and the Council was then prorogued.—A. P.

REVOLT OF AMERICAN GIRLS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

other good, Monroe's saying was misconstrued, and young America's clean, high ideals have been discarded by the greedy men and women from the old countries who came here for but one purpose, to exploit my beloved Nation and her youth for the gold they could get here to deposit in their banks at home or to return to their own countries after they had trampled the youth of our country in the mire to get what they came for. And our Nation's capital has allowed these strangers to our shores to do this, I believe in my soul, from rank stupidity.

So, India, the only land we know of with a soul, guard that soul of yours as you guard your women and little children. Western science is good for you to adopt as your spiritual knowledge would be good for us to have, but don't let the industries that have killed the soul of our country even get a footing in yours. Cling to your Savior, Gandhiji, for without the truths he tells you there can be no rest, no peace. The Nations are crying for peace with their lips, but in their hearts is hate and war because they have lost sight of their one hope, the Christ . . . and few have even heard of your Buddha.

Our girls, including my own, at heart are gentle, longing for the love and protection that is their natural right, but this right is denied them because the youth of to-day is discouraged from marrying by his elders who keep him in subjection through not giving him an adequate wage. The older generation has denied to this generation the right to live, but, for gold, has foisted upon us its own idea of pleasure. It is the old generation as someone before said, that builds our roadhouses that does all the bootlegging, and it offers these things that bring money to its already bulging bank accounts; but it is killing the chance for happiness and degrading the soul of the young . . . and Washington is too busy to care.—Yours, etc.,

ALICE HILL BOOTH-SMITHSON.
215, Sigourney Street,
Hartford, Conn. U. S. A.
Feb. 11, 1929.

NEW TYPE OF NAVAL WARFARE AND RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

of capital investments abroad in the event of a war, it will be all the more imperative to ensure that International Law can give the required protection. The United States Government realises these facts. Thoughtful people in Great Britain have begun to adjust their outlook to them as well and consider it good policy to make an end of the liquidation of German private property in the British Empire and to return to their owners—in conformity with the example set by the United States—what is still left of it of the proceeds derived from such liquidation.

The ideas expressed in the foregoing are by no means Utopian, because even before the War private property ashore used to enjoy the protection afforded by International Law, and this state of affairs proved highly satisfactory during the wars of the nineteenth century. The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 clearly endorsed the views held in this connection. If, during the World War, the European nations had observed the spirit of the existing conventions, hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens throughout the world would have been saved from the distress caused by the confiscation of their property, and the bad precedent set by the World War would never have come into existence. Such methods of warfare, indeed, are not resorted to for the purpose of defeating the enemy or of bringing him to terms, but are intended to weaken him during the period following upon the close of the War. The whole civilised world, therefore, should refuse to have anything to do with them any longer.

Imperial Specials

Virginia Cigarettes.

Ever Increasing popularity has now made possible the

REDUCED PRICE

IPS/102.

THE UNIQUE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

A First Class Indian Life Office. It offers Maximum Benefits at Minimum Cost, and all that is latest and best to Policy-holders and Agents. Unique Plans and Liberal Policy Conditions, Absolute Security and Prompt Settlement of Claims. Grand Valuation Result.

RALLY ROUND THE UNIQUE.

For particulars apply to the Sole Agents :—
Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING Co., Ltd.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them: These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Digitized by www.vidyasagar.ac.in from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing in to a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 26 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution

LORD IRWIN MUST GO.

Indian Press on "Public Safety" Stunt

Lord Irwin's confession of failure could not be more clear. He has now started on a career of repression and we look upon it as nothing short of a confession of failure. With all our antagonism to Communism and Communists we are bound to say, as we have recently said more than once, that if there are any true and genuine Communists in the country they have every reason to feel grateful to Lord Irwin for his stupid policy which in our opinion will feed the flame of Communism much more effectively than any number of speeches by hair-brained youths. There is nothing original in the game of repression. It has been tried in so many countries. It is being tried at the present moment in Spain, Italy and parts of Eastern Europe. It has been tried by the Government in India during the last 30 years excepting during its lucid intervals which have been generally very few indeed. It is being tried once again. The tragedy of the situation is that many of the victims belong to the rising generations. Young men will be young men and you cannot put down the ardour of youth or extinguish its fire by a policy of this character. This is the way not to cope with but to play the game of Communism. At the same time we realize that it is the policy of a Government bankrupt in statesmanship and devoid of all imagination.

Lord Irwin should realize, if he has not realized already, that his methods are doomed to failure. If there is one person in the whole of this vast continent who should be held personally responsible for the deterioration of the situation, it is no other than Lord Irwin himself. He has been the most colossal failure of all the Viceroys during the last many years. He has now allowed it to be announced, though it was a matter of public knowledge, that he has been invited by Lord Peel to go to England. We confess it is amusing to us to think that a Secretary of State like Lord Peel and a Viceroy like Lord Irwin can do anything for India. The task is too big for both or either. So far as Lord Peel is concerned we are not much concerned about him. He will soon meet his doom in May or June when the general election comes off. But what about Lord Irwin? Will he come back from England to resume his duties? We hope not. We trust not. His countrymen in England and India may have great admiration for him, and in any case they are bound to support him. But we think there ought to be no mincing of words so far as Indians are concerned, and we say, say it deliberately without any ill-will or malice towards him personally, that if England cannot spare for India a bigger and a bolder man for the office of the chief representative of the King-Emperor, then the future of the relations between England and India must be gloomy indeed. Lord Irwin must be asked to go and there in possibly may lie some hope for the future.—"The Leader."

THE ROUND UP

The round-up Labour of leaders and organisers all over the country, however deeply it may have agitated the public mind, has not come upon the people as quite a surprise. In British Labour circles too, it appears, "great sensation and 'not surprise' has been caused" by the news. "The Sunday Worker", if an "Orient Press Servich" message is to be believed, "predicted ten days ago of a round-up of Communists first in India to be followed up later on in England." Whether the latter part of the ominous prediction would materialise, it is too early to speculate upon; but in India the bureaucracy seems to have declared a crusade against Labour movement. The Government may seek to suppress the spirit of Trade Unionism and strikes, but that will be a quack's remedy for the ills from which the body politic in India suffer. The masses in India are poor and hungry, their "placid, pathetic contentment" has been violently disturbed: the old doctrine of Fatalism no longer influences their outlook and philosophy of life. The Indian Labour movement has, in short, reached a stage when by persecuting its leaders, the bureaucracy cannot hope to effectively kill the movement.—"Forward".

BAN ON DISCUSSION

The action of His Excellency the Governor-General in disallowing the motion for adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the policy behind the arrests of Labour leaders on the ground that, in his opinion, it could not be moved consistently with the public interests, raises an important constitutional issue which we think has been wholly overlooked by him and by his legal advisers. When the motion was put before the House, objection was taken on the ground that it related to a matter which was under adjudication before a court of law. On the President holding that a reference to the actual terms of the motion showed that it did not propose to deal with a matter 'sub-judice' and was therefore in order, the Government did not object to it in the House and it was announced that the motion will be taken in the afternoon at four o'clock. If it was the case that it should not be allowed to be discussed in the public interest, it was he clear duty of the Government to object to it in the House. This not having been done and the objection of the Government having been confined to the fact that, in their view, it was 'sub-judice', we think His Excellency was, from a constitutional and public point of view, wrongly advised in interposing his veto in this matter at that late stage. It is only fair to presume in the circumstances that the disallowance was based on the ground that it was not in the public interest to discuss a matter which, in the opinion of the Government, was 'sub-judice' and not on the ground that reasons of policy or expediency required it to be disallowed. If this be so, then clearly the Viceroy has acted so as to bring him in conflict with the Chair in a manner wholly undesirable, if not unconstitutional. The fact that the Government took a view as to the nature of the motion which was at variance with that of the President, whose decision on a matter regarding the constitution is conclusive ought not, we think, to be made the ground or one of the grounds for the Governor-General to intervene by way of exercising his extraordinary power. If this view of the matter has been taken, we can only add this as the latest instance to the large list of the unjustified and improper use of the exceptional powers rested in the Executive by the Montagu reform scheme for exceptional occasions for the perpetuation of bureaucratic authority and control in the business of the Legislature.—"The Hindu".

VICEROY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Lord Irwin has thought fit to veto President Patel's ruling in the Assembly. It is beyond us to realise how 'public safety' can be subserved by merely prohibiting the Assembly from exercising its right of criticism in respect of an official measure which is bound to be an inevitable mark for criticism everywhere, criticism which it is impossible for the Government to root out even with the most thoroughgoing use or abuse of all the powers at its disposal. It is futile to imagine that public safety can be furthered by the suppression of public criticism. The esteem and confidence in which a Government is held are more powerful assets to enable it to tackle the dangers that menace public safety than artificial protection from the natural expression of public opinion on its own acts and policies. The Viceroy's ban on Pandit Motilal's motion is a confession that the Government does not hope for the backing of the Legislature for the means it has chosen to safeguard pubsafety. A Government not capable of carrying the Legislature with it can hardly be capable of proving a reliable custodian of public safety. On the other hand, it has every qualification required for becoming, in itself, a great menace to public safety. This is just what has happened now.—Swarajya.

DON'T GET MAD

We cannot honestly congratulate Lord Irwin on the method that he seems to have chosen. If the experience of the last 150 years of British rule in India has proved anything, it is this, that repression can only lead to disorder and disaffection and cannot serve as a permanent remedy for any form of poltic discontent.

Whether the Government dubs those who oppose it as communists, or whether it dubs them as revolutionaries and anarchists, the sympathy of the general mass of the people is bound to go to the victims of bureaucratic oppression, because not only Government does not command the confidence of any party, or of the man in the street, but stands in his eyes and in the eyes of all parties as the embodiment of autocracy and coercion, and of all that militates against the legitimate political aspirations of the people. Apart from repression being inherently a defective method of dealing with political situations of the type that face the government to-day, at the present juncture, when government does not enjoy the confidence and support of any party, or any honest person in the country, it is particularly unwise for the bureaucracy to resort to it.

The present arrests apparently mark the beginning of an orgy of repression and coercion in the land. We warn those who guide the destiny of India today against taking a step which might prove not only fatal to themselves but also to the Empire they desire to serve. Let them not do anything which may, not only widen further the already gaping gulf between the people and the Government and make it unbridgeable, but which may make Indians permanently hostile to England and the Empire. The righteous course for any Government that wants to retain the goodwill of the people it governs is conciliation. Repression is satanic dangerous and ungodly and can lead only to ruin and disaster.—The Hindustan Times.

GAGGED

We do not know what the Government have up their sleeves. The Home Member said that the charges against the persons arrested were that they were in league with the Communist Internatinoal of Russia and conspiring to subvert the existing system of Government in India by armed revolution. If they are guilty, let them pay for their action. There are not many who will have any reasonable ground for complaint. But the way in which these raids were made and persons connected with the Labour movement of the land were pounced upon has created one and one impression only. It is that the Government are more anxious to strike terror into the hearts of the people than anything else. Nothing is of course impossible under the sun. But we would ask the Government not to be carried off their feet by sensational reports which they might have received from interested quarters.

The Home Member disclaimed that the object of the Government in making this all-India swoop was to strike a blow at the infant Labour movement of the country. Whether this was true or not, one thing is perfectly certain. Labour in India has already given sufficient indication of a new spirit of dignity and a new consciousness of rights inspiring its activities. No amount of repression will be able to kill its growing vitality. No threat of prosection will permanently thwart the attempt at its self-expression and self-organisation.—"The Amrita Bazaar Patrika."

RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT

In the wholesale arrests and house searches made by the Police on Wednesday we have the first definite and incontestable proof of the beginning of that resolute government which was foreshadowed by no less an authority than the Viceroy in a recent Calcutta speech. The promiscuous arrests at Lahore that followed the murder of Mr. Saunders, the campaign of press prosecutions in Calcutta, the action against Mr. Sambhamurti, even the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi for an alleged petty offence against the Calcutta Police Act, while they were all ominous signs of the coming storm, were capable of being, as they were actually, attempted to be explained away as isolated incidents unconnected with any general policy of repression. In any casethese proceedings will stiffen the back of the Opposition to the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill, while in the country generally they will further embitter the already estranged relations between the Government and politically-minded Indians.

What an achievement all this, at a time of peace and tranquillity when, in spite of warnings regarding the future, the country is singularly free from excitement, except what is inseparable from the existence of a strong and steady movement for constitutional independence and Dominion status! A Government with even elementary wisdom would cut off its right hand rather than do anything to disturb these peaceful conditions in the country. Such disturbance, even when it is ultimately traceable to popular activities, seldom benefits the Government. Whereas in the present case, it is deliberately provoked by men in authority for political reasons, it is bound to do incalculable injury to its authors. Let not the Government delude itself into thinking that the forcible suppression of the labour and youth movements will end the trouble. It will really be the beginning of the end of its own irresponsible authority.—"The Tribune."

TURKEY LEADING THE EAST

Reforms in Persia

Leaving aside the incorrigibles, signs are not wanting that Turkey's lead is being accepted by all the nations of the East. There are modernising influences working everywhere and all that hampers progress and freedom is being discarded. Turkey is strong and independent, so does every nation want to be and this is a great incentive for shirking off the yoke of whims. Modernisation is not identical with Westernisation and also the question of degree does not matter. Every nation has to realise its goal of freedom and power along its own lines, but one thing is common to all and that is a fight with narrow-minded conservatism.

("Jamhoriat")

DISTURBANCES IN TRANSJORDANIA

There were a series of disturbances in Transjordania between the people and the ruler. But for British Government's intervention these disturbances would have taken a serious turn. The rule of Amir Abdullah rests on the support of the British which always interferes on such occasions.—("Nida-ul-Am".)

IRAK RAILWAY BOUGHT BY BRITISH.

Terms about the purchase of Irak Railway have been settled between Irak and British Government. Britain will pay seventy lacs of rupees and will take over the charge.—("Sadai Arab".)

FRANCE AND ITALY OBJECT TO THE SCHEME OF HEIFA.

Work on the Heifa Port (in Palestine) is stopped owing to the objections of French and Italian Government on the design. It is proposed that a conference of experts should first decide the future plans.

PILGRIMS' LATEST FIGURES.

Upto the end of the first week of the Ramzan more than forty thousand pilgrims reached Hejaz. The number from India is comparatively smaller. Egypt and Java are sending the greatest number. Conditions in Hejaz are favourable and roads have been considerably improved for motor traffic: a new mosque has been constructed between Mecca and Medina where motor arrangements are complete for the facilities of the pilgrims.

MORE REFORMS IN PERSIA.

The Government of Persia is enforcing the programme of new reforms even in those parts of the country which are mostly populated by Arabs. A special officer has been appointed for the purpose just as the Kemalist regime had appointed in Anatolia. General amnesty has been proclaimed for the people of Khozistan Bokhistan.—("Mahta-I-Jahan")

ZIONISM IS FAILING.

There is a definite set-back in the Zionist movement. The latest statistics show that every year more Jews leave Palestine than enter for staying in the country. In 1926 the number of immigrants was 14,646 and the number of emigrants was 7,346 which showed the popularity of Zionist movement but the Arabs have resented this encroachment upon their country and the feelings have been very bitter between the two communities. The result was trouble and clash at every step and the immigrant Jews could not enjoy golden time as was set out by the Zionist propagandist. The result can be seen from the latest figures. In 1927 only 3,450 came while 5,070 left the country. In 1928 the conditions proved to be worse: only 1991 Jews came while about three thousand left the country of their religious dreams for ever.—("Falastin")

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

Egyptian Government has issued a warning to newspapers not to indulge in attacking the intentions and honesty of the Cabinet members and not to abuse them like illiterate people. The penalty of such a behaviour will be the suspension of the newspapers.—("Falastin.").

NIGHT WORKING OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

"Umulkura" (Mecca) sates that during Ramzan some of the Government departments will work from 3 o'clock upto morning.

RETROSPECT OF BOMBAY RACING SEASON

Prominent Owners, Trainers and Jockeys

Another racing season has come and gone and for twelve months there will be none of that roar and hustle which characterises Mahaluxmi on a Saturday afternoon. There can be few regrets at the parting for the majority of race-goers have found it a disastrous season. There has been no change in their luck and the old story of Poona has been enacted over again at Bombay.

The racing maintained its usual high order. While, the classic events did not provide anything in the nature of keen finishes there was always good support for them. Indian racing continues to attract horses of good class as is evident from the increasing number of high priced thorough breds that are being imported monthly. A pleasing feature of the racing has been that no one stable carried off all the big prizes. Rather, the statistics show that the principal honours have been well distributed.

There has been a considerable falling in the attendances at Mahaluxmi. Gone are the days when crowds used to fight for admission through the turnstiles. Even the Cup-days have seen a very ordinary crowd, much below the usual numerical strength. It does seem that the public is at last tiring of this unequal struggle and prefer to stay at home raher than risk their money in so uncertain a game as racing has become on this side.

That the Club Executive is alarmed at the state of affairs is evident from their announcement that it will be compelled to make sweeping reductions in Stake money during the next season. The public are not likely to suffer by this move, and for a matter of that, even owners and trainers are not likely to be hit as most of them have long ago made it plain that they do not race for Stakes. They are in for higher game and the money made out of betting is their chief aim.

The Club revenue has appreciably diminished and will continue to do so, notwithstanding its entreaty to owners, trainers and the general public to stop doing business with book-makers and bucket-shops. We will admit that the totalizator is supposed to be the only licensed place wherein betting transactions shall be taken, but when Lord Sydenham and his Council passed the Act which made betting with book-makers illegal they unwittingly ruined racing.

The lessons of recent years have taught us that the totalizator is by no means popular with owners—trainers and a vast majority of folk who bet. Since the inception of the machines racing on this side has become an uncertain game. Undesirable features have crept in and it is a tug-of-war with owners and trainers and the race-going public at opposite ends of the rope. Formerly when an owner or trainer got his money or at a favourable price with the "bookie" he did not mind if the public got wise fo this move. But with the "Tote" has come the great desire for secrecy and the numerous dodges to misguide the public.

In and out running which has been a marked feature of racing was again very bad this year. The stewarts instituted a few enquiries, but we heard of no punishments or there were few instances when any disciplinary measures were taken. It was the rare exception for favourites to win and the frequent lapses of form were more or less accepted as the usual order of thing. Indeed, many race-goers wondered at the dormant attitude of the authorities when there were obvious cases for enquiry and many [illegible] passed on the stands w[illegible] up in a manner their p[illegible] not warrant.

WINNING OW[illegible]

Mr. Eve was compensa[illegible] luck he had experienced in previous seasons by bagging the biggest proportion of Stake money. He owed this good fortune principally to the efforts of Star of Italy, Well Copped and School Boy. The mill magnate races on a big scale and deserves all the success he gets Mr. Shantidas Askuran has joined the ranks of the big owners in Western India and has wound up a very successful season. The same remark applies to Mr. Kelso, whose colours met with great success in the first half of the season. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla did not have the good time anticipated, but the success of Shipshape in the Aga Khan's Cup compensated him for many earlier disappointments. Messrs. Heath and Patel won a fair proportion of winning stakes and Mr. Avasia chiefly through the medium of Deltos stood high up on the best of winning owners! The powerful Kolhapur establishment had its leanest season on record and can hardly be on the credit side this year. An owner who races a small string of horses, Mr. Geddis did very well.

SU[illegible]

Godfrey leads the way [illegible] ers this year. Among his [illegible] was a fine victory for Ship[illegible] Aga Khan's Cup. Hence with 13 winners runs him close and Hoyt, though a late-comers did extraordinarily well. The veteran Green halgh (snr.) saddled several winners for his patron, Mr. Askuran and Higgins had fair success. Low down in the list are Robinson, Byramjee Rustomjee and Mohamed Ali. The first named have saddled only 3 winners.

Among the Jockeys Barnett holds pride of place. The popular Australian rider had a strenuous season but showed wonderful form. We had some rare exhibitions of horsemanship from Sibbritt, a new-comer to this side. He rode for Messrs. Heath and Bird and impressed all who saw him. C. Hoyt, the rising light weight jockey did very well and both Harding and Howell were first home on several occasions.

PROMINENT HORSES.

Star of Italy by his Eclipse Stakes success, was the principal stakes winner. He is owned by Mr. Eve and should credit his owner with many more successes Deltos, Loumoor, Timbucktoo, Tusculum and Tristan were in the limelight on several occasions and contributed largely to the winnings of their respective owners.

Among the Arabs Hilalnazaman Mansoor Beg, Amij and Radha'a were the most successful and the most likely customers among the new-comers are The Girl Friend, Cardinal, Hassak, Sultana and Najmat-al-Sharq.

I. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

GOOD RECORD OF PROGRESS

The Annual Social Gathering of the students of the above High School was celebrated on Thursday evening when about 500 local ladies attended it. Lady Kshamabai Row presided at the meeting.

Miss Hirabai Dixit, Lady Superintendent of the High School, read a report in which she surveyed the gradual growth of the High School due to persistent efforts of the Society. She pointed out that the present status of the High School was mainly due to the worthy patrons such as Shet Mathradas Vissunji, Seth Velji Lakhamsi, Dr. Nair, Dr. Rao and others as well as the selfless workers of the Society. The School owed its growth partly to the services rendered by Miss K. Natarajan for some years.

Efficient teaching is guaranteed by engaging the services of trained or graduate teachers. There are five graduates on the staff this year. The percentage of the girls passing at the S.L.C. Exam. was fair throughout. Attention is also paid to the religious as well as moral instruction. In conclusion she directed the attention of the audience to encourage the efforts by sending donations to the school and enrolling larger number of girls every year.

Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe appreciated the work of the Society in giving education to the girls at cheaper cost in the North of Bombay. She admired the simplicity and liveliness of the girls and appealed to the public to help the institution.

Miss. Subhadra Tulpurkar supported Mrs. Sahasrabudhe in her view.

Lady Kshamabai Rao observed that before she could consent to preside at the ceremony, she went round the schools of that Society and, satisfied herself as to the instruction as well as the general department of the children. The girls were in no way inferior to boys. Some of them could show their superiority over them also. She admired the selfless task of the workers and their energy. The very fact that girls from various suburbs of Bombay attended the school, proved its worth. She requested the ladies to take care of their daughters' education as sincerely as they did for that of their sons.

She advised the ladies to see that their girls grew physically strong by playing games or taking regular exercise. She also laid stress on the neatness in girls' dress.

Mrs. Tulshibai Padwal of Dadar requested the president to announce her donation of Rs. 501/- to the High School.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hart Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.